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Manual Of Federal Aid Programs

Supplement I (89th CONGRESS)



STATE OF MARYLAND

J. Millard Tawes, Governor

Maryland. State Planning Department

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James J. O'Donnell, Director

October 1966

Before delving into this supplement, the reader should be advised on several points.

First, the contents are not all-inclusive because we have tried to limit our coverage to those grant and loan programs available through State agencies and political sub-divisions. This means that most programs administered directly to individuals from the Federal Government have not been included. This policy is in keeping with the purpose of the Manual, which is to contribute this type of information to participating agencies on their respective programs.

Second, although the supplement deals primarily with programs of the Eighty-Ninth Congress, it includes a few programs from earlier years not incorporated previously into the basic Manual. In some cases we simply lacked the necessary information; in others the legislation was passed too late for publication. The reader will certainly appreciate the difficulties in gathering information of this type despite excellent cooperation wherever we have sought it. It is therefore advisable to consult both Manual and supplement for program information.

Third, the reader should be aware that there is a difference between a financial "authorization" in a Federal Act for a given program and the actual appropriation which Congress provides later. In many cases, appropriations will be far short of the amount of funds authorized by the Act. This is largely because Congress has been busy and budget approvals have not been finalized in time for our deadline.

The reader should also be aware that every effort has been made to distribute these services as widely as possible to State and municipal agencies. We have also delivered a number of Manuals to Federal agencies in Washington since they review their own program drafts before we

publish them. Although our supply of Manuals is currently limited, we will do everything we can to make copies available for future requests. We hope you will find them to be everything you expect them to be.

Acknowledgements

We are particularly indebted to Mrs. Anya Smith, Information Specialist, Department of Housing and Urban Development, for her excellent advice on the format of this supplement. Her ideas influenced the basic structure which we adopted.

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Mr. George T. Evans, Draftsman, prepared the cover page for the supplement as he also did for the Manual.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "James J. O'Donnell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

James J. O'Donnell
Director

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Cropland Adjustment

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to make annual adjustment payments to producers to assist them in converting their land to non-agricultural uses. These conversions are made to reduce the costs of farm programs and promote the development of natural soil, water, forest, wildlife, and recreational resources. These goals are accomplished by establishing, protecting, and conserving open spaces and natural beauty. Grants are also available to cities, counties, and State governments for the acquisition of land.

II. Legal Basis

Title VI of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, which also repeals the Soil Bank Act of 1965, except for contracts entered into under the Act previously to November 3, 1965.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

This program is financed through annual appropriations to the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Secretary of Agriculture may not exceed an annual financial statutory limitation of \$225,000,000.

V. Matching Provision

The annual adjustment payment may not exceed 40 per cent of the estimated value of the crops to be restricted. The estimated value will be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Land-acquisition grants may not exceed 50 per cent of the cost of the land.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are made available through local, county, and State committees established under Section 8 of the Soil and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. Until December 1, 1966, the Secretary of Agriculture can also utilize the facilities, services, authorities, and funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation. After the above date, CCC funds will not be applicable unless Congress appropriates specific money to the CCC for this purpose.

The Secretary can also share costs with State and local governmental agencies in establishing practices or uses which will carry out the goals of this program providing the costs remain consistent with those of agreements entered into with producers.

Cropland Adjustment (Cont'd.)

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Farmers and local governmental bodies.

VIII. Application Procedure

Maryland applicants should make their initial contact with their local ASCS county officer.

IX. Where to Apply

Local ASCS county officer or the State Office of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, Maryland.

Loans to Cooperatives

I. Purpose

To provide loans to cooperatives that furnish essential processing, purchasing, or marketing services, supplies, or facilities to low-income rural families. This program also provides technical assistance in establishing, operating, and managing cooperatives. These loans may be used to (a) purchase and make available to members essential machinery and equipment; (b) purchase land and buildings to carry out processing, purchasing, and marketing services; (c) purchase and make available to members farm operating and home industry items; (d) assemble, market, and transport home-produced goods; (e) provide services to market agricultural products; (f) process products grown on members' farm; (g) pay costs of organizing cooperative associations; and (h) refinance certain debts.

II. Legal Basis

Title III, Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; Public Law 88-452; 78 Stat. 508; 42 USC 2701, 2711-2720, 2731-2736, 2751-2756, 2761, 2781-2791, 2801-2807, 2821, 2822, 2831, 2841, 2851-2854, 2861, 2871, 2881, 2901-2907, 2921-2923, 2941-2949, 2961-2966, 2981.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

This program is funded from annual appropriations for the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 as allocated by the Secretary of Agriculture. Loans can be for 30 years at an interest rate of 4-1/8 per cent.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Loans are made to cooperatives in which two-thirds of the membership are low-income rural families, in areas where population is under 2,500, and that are unable to obtain necessary credit at reasonable rates.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

See above.

VIII. Application Procedure

Maryland applicants should initially contact their local Farmers Home Administration Office for guidance and assistance in preparing an application.

Loans to Cooperatives (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be had from the county Farmers Home Administration Office or the Office of the State Director, Farmers Home Administration, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, Maryland.

Low-Rent Housing for Domestic Farm Labor

I. Purpose

Grants are authorized to provide financial assistance for low-rent housing and related facilities for domestic farm labor. A domestic farm laborer is one who receives a substantial portion (as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture) of his income as a laborer on farms situated in the United States and is either a citizen or permanent resident of the United States.

II. Legal Basis

Section 502 of the Housing Act of 1964 as it amends Section 514 of the Housing Act of 1949.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

Funds for this program are authorized annually and provided through the U. S. Department of Agriculture appropriations bill.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share may not exceed two-thirds of the development cost. If the Secretary of Agriculture finds that a portion of the Federal share can be supplied from other sources, the Federal grant will be less than two-thirds. A loan under Section 514 of the Housing Act of 1949 would be a possibility in point. However, it is expected that in no case will a grant run above half the cost of a project.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Secretary of Agriculture can provide financial assistance provided: (a) the housing and related facilities will fulfill a pressing need where they will be located and that there is reasonable doubt they can be provided without help from this program; (b) the applicant will supply at least one-third of the development cost whether from his own sources, from funds borrowed under Section 514 of the Housing Act of 1949, or from elsewhere; (c) the housing and related facilities will be most practical, giving due consideration to their purposes to be served and the needs of their occupants; and (d) the construction of the housing and related facilities will be economical, without elaborate design or material.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any State, any political subdivision of a State, or any public or private non-profit organization which intends to provide the housing as a community service and is unable to provide the necessary housing from its own resources, or with credit from other sources.

Low-Rent Housing for Domestic Farm Labor (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

The applicant must agree (a) not to charge rentals exceeding amounts approved by the Secretary of Agriculture; (b) to maintain the housing at all times in a safe and sanitary condition; and (c) to give domestic farm labor an absolute priority for occupancy.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained by writing to or contacting the local county office of the Farmers Home Administration or the State Office of the Farmers Home Administration, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, Maryland.

Price Support

I. Purpose

Price support loans, purchase agreements, purchases, and payments are contracted to improve and stabilize farm income by keeping producers from being forced to sell commodities at prices lower than the support level. Generally, the only collateral required for a price-support loan for storable commodities is the commodity itself, which may be stored on the farm or in a commercial warehouse. For commodities that are perishable, price support is carried out by purchase from producers or through markets at prices reflecting the announced support level.

II. Legal Purpose

Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended; Public Law 81-439; 63 Stat. 1051; 7 USC 1441 et seq.; National Wool Act of 1954, as amended; Public Law 83-690; 68 Stat. 910; 7 USC 1781-87.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

This program is financed on a yearly basis through annual Department of Agriculture appropriations.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Proposals for price support usually are prepared by ASCS commodity divisions in the form of a docket - an outline covering such matters as total funds required, proposed method of support, the average level of support, conditions of eligibility, the geographic area and the period for which support will be available, basic operating provisions, and an authorization for ASCS to carry out the program under the general direction and supervision of the president or executive vice president of Commodity Credit Corporation, in accordance with CCC by-laws. When the program is approved, a public announcement is made and detailed operations are sent to personnel in charge of administering the program in Washington and the field.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Compliance with quality standards and with acreage allotments and diversion programs, when in effect for a commodity, is usually required as a condition of eligibility for price support. For other commodities, only quality standards are required.

Price Support (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Maryland applicants should contact their county ASCS office for initial guidance and assistance in making application.

IX. Where to Apply

Local county ASCS office or the State ASCS Officer, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, Maryland.

Rural Conservation and Development Projects

I. Purpose

To better economic opportunities in rural areas through speeding up conservation and development of the area's natural resources. This program includes a variety of possible projects with these goals: (a) to develop water resources for recreation, wildlife, flood prevention, and agricultural, municipal, or industrial use; (b) to complete a soil survey of the area; (c) to speed up conservation planning and establishment upon individual land units; (d) to convert cropland to grass, trees, wildlife, and recreation use; (e) to improve recreation facilities, including historical and scenic attractions; (f) to encourage new industries to locate in the area and to process products of the area; and (g) to improve markets for crop and livestock products.

II. Legal Basis

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-703) is the legal basis for these projects.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

Depends on the project, each of which is financed differently.

V. Matching Provision

Many measures are carried out with local funds, but Federal money is available in varying measures depending upon the project. Cost-sharing through the Agricultural Conservation Program may be arranged for conservation work by individuals or groups. The cropland conversion program offers payments for converting surplus-producing land to other income-producing uses. Public Law 566 funds are available for watershed projects, providing the area making application meets certain requirements. Farmers Home Administration loans can assist local communities otherwise unable to pay their share of project costs.

Special Rural Conservation and Development funds may be used for additional technical help to speed up soil surveys and conservation work on the land. They also may be used to finance structures for flood prevention, erosion or sediment control, irrigation, or water management that are not part of Public Law 566 watershed projects.

In addition, Housing and Urban Development Department funds are available under Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954.

VI. Method of Distribution

Soil and water conservation districts have sponsored or co-sponsored all projects to date. These projects emphasize rural, suburban, and urban cooperation where possible. Project areas generally are larger

Rural Conservation and Development Projects (Cont'd.)

than a single county; they range from 1/4 to 3 million acres. Each must be large enough to encompass the resources and related developments that affect its area but small enough for effective local leadership and quick development of a project plan.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any legally qualified local group - usually a conservation district, county governing body, town, local or State agency, or public development corporation.

VIII. Application Procedure

An application is drawn up outlining the resource problems and prospective opportunities, as well as the expected benefits. Soil Conservation Service and other Federal and State agencies can help. The application is then submitted to the SCS state conservationist, who sends it to the Governor or designated State agency for approval. After State approval, the application is sent to SCS in Washington with a request for planning help.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland agencies should contact their local Soil Conservation Service office, usually in the county seat. Further information may be had from the State Conservationist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, Maryland.

Water and Waste Disposal Aid - Small Town and Rural Areas

I. Purpose

Loans and grants are made to public bodies and non-profit organizations primarily serving rural residents to develop domestic water supply systems and waste disposal systems. These funds may be used to: (a) install, repair, improve, or expand rural water supply and distribution systems including water supply reservoirs; wells; pumping plants; water filtration and treatment such as chlorination, flouridation, and iron removal; (b) purchase a water supply or a water right; (c) install, repair, improve, or expand waste collection, treatment, or disposal systems; facilities to be financed may include such items as sewer lines, treatment plants, stabilization ponds; (d) pay necessary fees; (e) pay other costs related to the improvements, including the acquisition of rights-of-way and easements, and the relocation of roads and utilities.

II. Legal Basis

Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended by Public Law 89-240 (79 Stat. 931) of October 7, 1965.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

Funds for this program are authorized yearly and are carried in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's appropriations bill.

V. Matching Provision

Grants may be made to help finance up to 50 per cent of the development cost of a water or water disposal system when needed to reduce to a reasonable level the charges the users will pay. Loans do not involve matching funds, but must have adequate security.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants and loans are made available to public or quasi-public bodies and corporations not operated for profit which will serve residents of open country and rural towns and villages up to 5,500 population, and which are not part of an urban area. Communities may receive financial and technical assistance in planning, developing, improving and extending water and waste disposal systems when (a) they are unable to obtain needed funds from other sources at reasonable rates and terms; (b) the proposed improvements will primarily serve farmers and other rural residents; (c) they have legal capacity to borrow and repay the loan, to pledge security for loans, and operate the facilities or services; (d) they are financially sound and will be effectively organized and managed.

Water and Waste Disposal Aid - Small Town and Rural Areas (Cont'd.)

A borrower's total indebtedness for loans under this program together with any grant assistance may not exceed \$4,000,000 at any one time.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Public or quasi-public bodies and corporations not operating for profit serving populations of 5,500 or less.

VIII. Application Procedure

The Farmers Home Administration will assist the applicant in making the first determination regarding the engineering feasibility, economic soundness, cost estimates, organization, financing, and management matters in connection with the proposed improvements. After preliminary determinations have been made, applicants will be expected to provide the technical services necessary to design the improvements, prepare estimates of costs, and complete arrangements for organization and financing.

IX. Where to Apply

Local office of the Farmers Home Administration. Further information may be obtained by Maryland applicants by writing to the State Director, Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, Maryland, or

Commissioner of Health, Attention Bureau of Resources Protection, Division of Water and Sewerage, State Department of Health, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

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Appalachian Demonstration Health Facilities Program

I. Purpose

This program is designed to demonstrate the value of adequate health and medical facilities to the economic development of the Appalachian region. It authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants for the construction, equipment, and operation of multi-county demonstration health facilities, including hospitals, regional health diagnostic and treatment centers, and other facilities necessary to health.

II. Legal Basis

Section 202 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 is the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Appalachian Regional Commission and the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorizes an appropriation of \$41 million for construction grants, and \$28 million for operating grants.

V. Matching Provision

Construction grants of the Federal Government may not exceed 80 per cent of the project cost. Operating grants may be up to 100 per cent in Federal funds the first two years and up to 50 per cent the next three years.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are made available for demonstration health facility projects clearly and comprehensively planned for all segments of the population in a designated area. They should emphasize continuing care of patients rather than episodic treatment of categorical diseases, and be readily available to those who need them. The delivery of these services should be so organized as to encourage development of a continuing relationship between the patient, his physician, and other professional and supporting health personnel.

Comprehensive health services for individuals and families include these essential components: health education, personal preventive services, diagnostic and therapeutic services, rehabilitative and restorative services, and community-wide environmental health services. These services are expected to encourage the full use of existing resources, supplemented by coordinated additional public and private resources when necessary.

Appalachian Demonstration Health Facilities Program (Cont'd.)VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Section 403 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 designates 373 counties of 12 States as being within the Appalachian region. Three Maryland counties - Washington, Allegany, and Garrett - basically are eligible.

VIII. Application Procedures

Project applications must be made through the Maryland Member of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Only those applications for programs or projects which have been approved by the State Member will receive Commission consideration. The Maryland Department of Economic Development is the coordinating agency for the Appalachian program in Maryland.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland applicants should contact the Western Maryland Regional Development Office, Maryland Department of Economic Development, 100 West Washington Street, Hagerstown, Maryland, 21740. This office provides staff assistance for Maryland's Representative on the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Appalachian Development Highway Program

I. Purpose

This program is planned so that Appalachia will no longer be a by-passed region, and large areas with development potential will be opened. A total of 2,350 miles of development highways and 1,000 miles of local access roads have been authorized.

II. Legal Basis

Section 201 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 is the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agencies Administering Program

Appalachian Regional Commission and the Bureau of Public Roads of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorizes \$840 million for a six-year program expected to cost an estimated \$1.2 billion in Federal and State funds. Of this amount, \$35 million is set aside for the local access roads. The access road funds are allocated to the Appalachian States by fiscal years.

V. Matching Provision

Federal assistance may represent up to 70 per cent of total project costs. For access roads the limit is 70 per cent, or \$70,000 per mile, whichever is smaller.

VI. Method of Distribution

Development Highway System - The Appalachian Regional Commission and the Secretary of Commerce have designated development highway corridors for the region. The highways are being planned as a complete system, and they will not be processed in the same way as other projects under the Act. Policies and procedures for the planning and construction of the system - and the accompanying administrative requirements, are contained in the following Bureau of Public Roads documents: "1966 Estimate of Cost of Improving Inadequate Segments of the Appalachian Development System"; and Bureau of Public Roads Policies and Procedures Memorandum: PPM 23-3.

Access Roads - Local access roads can be initiated by local communities. Administration of local access roads is carried out by the Maryland Department of Economic Development. Such roads must serve specific recreational, residential, commercial, industrial or other like facilities, or accommodate a school consolidation program. They should be located in areas of significant growth potential, except that this condition may be waived by the Commission if the road will serve a recreation project or a school consolidation program.

Appalachian Development Highway Program (Cont'd.)

In all cases, the Appalachian Regional Commission emphasizes that the roads should serve other Appalachian Regional Development Act projects wherever applicable.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Section 403 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 designates 373 counties of 12 states as being within the Appalachian Region. Three Maryland counties - Washington, Allegany, and Garrett - are eligible. (Any applicant eligible under existing legislation affected by the Appalachian Act may apply.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Project applications must be made through the Maryland Member of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Only those applications for programs or projects which have been approved by the State Member will receive Commission consideration. The Maryland Department of Economic Development is the coordinating agency for the Appalachian program in Maryland.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland applicants should contact the Western Maryland Regional Development Office, Maryland Department of Economic Development, 100 West Washington Street, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. This office provides staff support for Maryland's Representative on the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Appalachian Land Stabilization, Conservation,
and Erosion Control

I. Purpose

To promote the conservation and better utilization of the Region's important land and water resources, this program authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with landowners, operators, and occupiers in the Appalachian region. These agreements provide for land stabilization, erosion and sediment control, reclamation through changes in land use, and for the establishment of practices and measures for the conservation and development of soil, water, woodland, wildlife, and recreation resources.

In return for the agreement, the Secretary is allowed to furnish financial and other assistance to the landowner, operator, and occupier to carry out the conservation and development plan by which the goals of the agreement are to be met.

II. Legal Basis

Section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 is the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agencies Administering Program

Appalachian Regional Commission and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorizes \$17 million to carry out this program. Each Appalachian State receives a fiscal year allocation under this Section.

V. Matching Provision

Federal grants may not exceed 80 per cent of program costs for 50 acres of land occupied by the owner, operator, or occupier.

VI. Method of Distribution

Before a State is eligible, it must submit for the approval of the Appalachian Regional Commission a State land treatment plan each fiscal year. The plan, which may be amended at any time with the approval of the Commission, must be consistent with the criterial established in Commission Resolution 47.

The Resolution places responsibility with the Governor or his designated State Representative to the Commission for preparation and content of the State Plan, which must provide the following information:

- (a) conservation, land stabilization, and erosion control practices to be undertaken under its Plan for a Section 203 program.
- (b) cost-sharing ratio for each such practice.

Appalachian Land Stabilization, Conservation, and Erosion Control (Cont'd.)

- (c) specific criteria for the selection of acres in the Appalachian sector, such as water districts or service areas, expected to be eligible for inclusion and funds under the land stabilization, conservation, and erosion control programs under Section 203. The selected areas must clearly be shown to be within or related to an economic area which exhibits growth potential.
- (d) identification of the areas within the Appalachian sector which have been selected for assistance under Section 203 programs and funds allocated to each area. Detailed statements must be included explaining how each of the selected areas meets the criteria under (c) above. If the State is unable as yet to identify all of the areas expected to participate in the program, the Plan may indicate areas already selected later. If the State decides upon this course, it may amend its plan with a supplemental statement of selected areas. But it must also include detailed statements indicating how each of the supplemental areas meet the criteria under (c) above.
- (e) a description of the relationship of the Plan and its programs to any State-recognized plan for economic development.
- (f) the procedures by which the State Representative of the Commission will be informed on the implementation and progress of the 203 programs within the State.

If a selected area lies in more than one county, the State will further allocate the funds already approved for the area to each participating county.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Section 403 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 designates 373 counties of 12 states as being within the Appalachian region. Three Maryland counties - Washington, Allegany, and Garrett - are basically eligible.

VIII. Application Procedures

After approval of the State plan, implementation is at the local level, delegated to the state and local ASC committees, and is to be administered according to U.S.D.A. regulations, 30 F.R. 8669.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland applicants should contact the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service office in Washington, Allegany, or Garrett counties.

Appalachian Local Development District Grants -
Administrative Expenses, Research and Demonstration Projects

I. Purpose

The Appalachian Regional Commission is authorized to support the creation of local development districts so that the local governments in Appalachia can plan for economic development. These grants can be allocated to the local development districts for administrative expenses and research and demonstration projects.

II. Legal Basis

Section 302 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 is the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agencies Administering Program

Appalachian Regional Commission and U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

Section 302 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorizes \$5,500,000 for this program. Each Appalachian State receives a fiscal-year allocation.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share may not exceed 75 per cent of total administrative expenses in any one fiscal year. Local contributions may be in cash or in kind, which may include space, equipment, and services.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Secretary of Commerce can make grants for administrative expenses either directly or through arrangements with the Appalachian Regional Commission. They will be paid to local development districts and cannot exceed a period of three years, beginning on the date the initial grant is made to the district.

Grants for investigation, research, studies, and demonstration projects may be made either directly or through arrangements with appropriate public or private organizations (including the Commission).

Each Appalachian State is responsible for determining the structure of its local development districts.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Section 403 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 designates 373 counties of 12 states as being within the Appalachian region. Three Maryland counties - Washington, Allegany, and Garrett - are basically eligible.

Appalachian Local Development District Grants -
Administrative Expenses, Research and Demonstration Projects (Cont'd.)

An application may be made by a State, political subdivision of a State, or a local development district.

VIII. Application Procedure

Project applications must be made through the Maryland Member of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Only those applications for programs or projects which have been approved by the State Member will receive Commission consideration. The Maryland Department of Economic Development is the coordinating agency for the Appalachian program in Maryland.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland applicants should contact the Western Maryland Regional Development Office, Maryland Department of Economic Development, 100 West Washington Street, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. This office provides staff support for Maryland's Representative on the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Appalachian Mining Area Restoration

I. Purpose

This program authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to draw upon previous legislation and new grant funds to further economic development of the Appalachian region by rehabilitating areas presently impaired by destructive mining practices.

Financial contributions can be used to seal abandoned coal mines, reclaim and rehabilitate existing strip and surface mine acres on public lands, plan and extinguish underground and outcrop mine fires, and expand and accelerate fish and wildlife restoration projects in areas disrupted by strip and surface mining.

II. Legal Basis

Section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965; Act of July 15, 1955 (30 USC 571 et seq); Act of August 31, 1954 (30 USC 551 et seq); Act of September 2, 1937 (16 USC 669 et seq) and the Act of August 9, 1950 (16 USC 777 et seq) are the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agencies Administering Program

Appalachian Regional Commission and U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, Section 205, authorizes an appropriation of \$36,500,000 to carry out this program. Each Appalachian State receives a fiscal year allocation under this section.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share of this program cannot exceed 75 per cent of total project costs during fiscal 1966 and 1967. These funds may not be used to purchase land or any interest in land. The applicant may provide part or all of the necessary 25 per cent matching funds by "in kind services" - such as engineering and design, administering the project, etc.

VI. Method of Distribution

Mining area restoration projects can be carried out under this program only on publically owned land. The date that the land entered or enters public ownership will not bear on project approval; however, the mining must have taken place before March 9, 1965.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Section 403 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 designates 373 counties of 12 states as being within the Appalachian region. Three Maryland counties - Washington, Allegany, and Garrett - are basically eligible.

Appalachian Mining Area Restoration (Cont'd.)VIII. Application Procedures

Project applications must be made through the Maryland Member of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Only those applications for programs or projects which have been approved by the State Member will receive Commission consideration. The Maryland Department of Economic Development is the coordinating agency for the Appalachian program in Maryland.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland applicants should contact the Western Maryland Regional Development Office, Maryland Department of Economic Development, 100 West Washington Street, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. This office provides staff assistance for Maryland's Representative on the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Appalachian Sewage Treatment Works

I. Purpose

Grants are provided to construct sewage treatment works in the Appalachian region. These works will assist in preventing pollution of the area's streams and thereby contribute to the health and welfare of its residents and encourage economic development.

II. Legal Basis

Section 212 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act is the legal basis for this program in conjunction with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (P.L. 660). Section 214 of the Appalachian Act may also be applicable for supplemental funds to either of the above, or a combination of both.

III. Federal Agencies Administering Program

Appalachian Regional Commission and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

Section 212 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act authorizes \$6,000,000 for this program. Section 214 authorizes an additional \$90,000,000 to increase Federal contributions to projects where the State or community cannot meet matching provisions for a program under which they would otherwise be eligible. Each Appalachian State receives a fiscal year allocation under both Sections.

V. Matching Provision

Federal grants cannot exceed 30 per cent of the eligible project cost or \$1,200,000 whichever is smaller. If the project serves more than one community, Federal 30 per cent grants may not exceed \$4,800,000.

VI. Method of Distribution

Provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act govern this program. Under P.L. 660 programs, grant applications must be filed with the State agency which has been designated to administer the program and which is responsible for water pollution control in the State. The Maryland agency performing that function is the Bureau of Environmental Hygiene, State Department of Health, which ranks all projects in the State according to water pollution control needs, as well as financial capability. It must approve all applications by ranking them prior to their submission to the Public Health Service. Projects intended for Appalachian program assistance should be approved jointly by the State Member of ARC and the head of that agency.

Eligible project costs are limited to the following: (a) sewage treatment works, new facilities, or additions and improvements to existing facilities; (b) intercepting and outfall sewers and appurtenances; (c) pumping stations and their equipment; (d) preliminary and design

Appalachian Sewage Treatment Works (Cont'd.)

planning, necessary legal and fiscal investigations, and supervision and inspection of construction.

Under the Water Pollution Control Act project costs not eligible are: land or rights-of-way for the total facility, sewage collection systems other than the interceptors, and any project cost not included in the project or approved by the Federal grant agency.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Section 403 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 designates 373 counties of 12 states as being within the Appalachian region. Three Maryland counties - Washington, Allegany, and Garrett - are basically eligible.

VIII. Application Procedures

Project applications must be made through the Maryland Member of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Only those applications for programs or projects which have been approved by the State Member will receive Commission consideration. The Maryland Department of Economic Development is the coordinating agency for the Appalachian program in Maryland.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland applicants should contact the Western Maryland Regional Development Office, Maryland Department of Economic Development, 100 West Washington Street, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. This office provides staff support for Maryland's Representative on the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Appalachian Timber Development Organization

I. Purpose

This program authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to assist financially and technically in the organization and operation of private timber development organizations throughout Appalachia. These groups, in turn, are expected to establish private self-supporting non-profit corporations having as their objectives the improvements of timber productivity, quality, and increased returns to landowners.

Specifically, corporations established under this program are empowered to provide: (a) continuity of management, good cutting practices, and marketing services; (b) physical consolidation of small holding or administrative consolidation for efficient management under long-term agreement; (c) management of forest lands, donated to the timber development organizations for demonstrating good forest management, on a profitable and tax-paying basis, and (d) establishment of a permanent fund for perpetuation of the work of the corporations to be composed of donations, real or personal, for educational purposes.

II. Legal Basis

Section 204 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 is the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agencies Administering Program

Appalachian Regional Commission and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorizes \$5,000,000 to carry out this program.

V. Matching Provision

The Secretary of Agriculture may make loans up to 50 per cent of the initial capital requirements of timber development organizations.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Appalachian Regional Commission will not approve any financial assistance until it has completed investigations now under way to establish criteria for administering the program.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Section 403 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 designates 373 counties of 12 States as being within the Appalachian region. Three Maryland counties - Washington, Allegany, and Garrett - are basically eligible.

Appalachian Timber Development Organization (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

See Method of Distribution, above.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland applicants should contact the Western Maryland Regional Development Office, Maryland Department of Economic Development, 100 West Washington Street, Hagerstown, Maryland, 21740. This office provides staff assistance for Maryland's Representative on the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Appalachian Vocational Educational Facilities

I. Purpose

To help meet the need for sufficient vocational education facilities in the region, this program augments the provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 (see page 276 of Basic Manual) by making available Appalachian funds in addition to Federal money under the basic Act which is allotted by formula to the States.

II. Legal Basis

Section 211 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act is the legal basis for this program in conjunction with the Vocational Education Act of 1963. Section 214 of the Appalachian Act may also be applicable for additional supplemental funds.

III. Federal Agencies Administering Program

Appalachian Regional Commission and U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are the principal agencies administering the Act; U. S. Department of Commerce allocates Section 214 funds.

IV. Financial Basis

Section 211 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act authorizes \$16,000,000 for this program. Section 214 authorizes an additional \$90,000,000 to increase Federal contribution to projects when the State or community cannot meet matching provisions for a program under which they would otherwise be eligible. Each Appalachian State receives a fiscal year allocation under Sections 211 and 214.

V. Matching Provision

The Section 211 funds may be used individually, or in combination with funds from the Vocational Education Act of 1963, for up to 50% of the cost of the project. This percentage must be in keeping with the State's plan for vocational education. Section 214 funds can supplement these basic funds up to a maximum of 80% Federal participation if the community cannot meet its required matching provisions.

VI. Method of Distribution

Ratios of participation are determined by the Director of Vocational Education, Maryland State Department of Education, in keeping with the State Plan for Vocational Education Facilities. Percentages of Appalachian participation must be approved by Maryland's Representative on the Appalachian Regional Commission. All vocational education projects should be planned jointly by the Maryland Representative on the Appalachian Regional Commission and the State Director of Vocational Education.

Appalachian Vocational Educational Facilities (Cont'd.)VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Section 403 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 designates 373 counties of 12 states as being within the Appalachian region. Three Maryland counties - Washington, Allegany, and Garrett - are basically eligible.

VIII. Application Procedures

Project applications must be made through the Maryland Member of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Only those applications for programs or projects which have been approved by the State Member will receive Commission consideration. The Maryland Department of Economic Development is the coordinating agency for the Appalachian program in Maryland.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland applicants should contact the Western Maryland Regional Development Office, Maryland Department of Economic Development, 100 West Washington Street, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. This office provides staff assistance for Maryland's Representative on the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Supplements to Federal Appalachian Grant-in-Aid Programs

I. Purpose

This program provides supplemental grant funds to reduce the local cost of participation in Federal grant-in-aid programs for the construction of public facilities, in those cases where local funds are insufficient to participate in existing Federal-State matching programs.

II. Legal Basis

Section 214 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 is the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agencies Administering Program

Appalachian Regional Commission and U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

Section 214 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act authorizes \$90,000,000 for this program. Each Appalachian State receives a fiscal year allocation under this Section.

V. Matching Provision

The Secretary of Commerce is empowered to establish what percentage of total costs the Federal government may bear under this program. In no case may that share exceed 80 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Appalachian Regional Commission, in making recommendations for Section 214 supplemental grants, will determine the percentage of project costs which will be regarded as the maximum Federal share otherwise authorized under the basic grant-in-aid law.

Section 214 funds may be used to supplement basic Federal grant-in-aid programs which were in existence on or before March 9, 1965, including programs under Sections 211 and 212 of the Appalachian Act.

These supplemental grants help pay for the acquisition of land and construction or equipment of facilities authorized by (but not limited to) such Acts as the following: Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, Title VI of the Public Health Service Act, Vocational Education Act of 1963, Library Services Act, Federal Airport Act, Part IV of Title III of the Communications Act of 1934, Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, and the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

Highway or road construction projects, including those authorized by Section 201 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act, are not eligible. Nor are projects financed by means other than a grant-in-aid.

Supplements to Federal Appalachian Grant-in-Aid Programs (Cont'd.)VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Section 403 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 designates 373 counties of 12 states as being within the Appalachian region. Three Maryland counties - Washington, Allegany, and Garrett - are basically eligible.

VIII. Application Procedures

Project application must be made through the Maryland Member of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Only those applications for programs or projects which have been approved by the State Member will receive Commission consideration. The Maryland Department of Economic Development is the coordinating agency for the Appalachian program in Maryland.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland applicants should contact the Western Maryland Regional Development Office, Maryland Department of Economic Development, 100 West Washington Street, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. This office provides staff assistance for Maryland's Representative on the Appalachian Regional Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Control of Junkyards

I. Purpose

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to provide financial assistance to States to effectively control the establishment, use, and maintenance of junkyards adjacent to interstate and primary highways. The goals of this program are to protect the public investment in such highways, to promote the safety and recreational value of public travel, and to preserve natural beauty.

II. Legal Basis

Title II of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-285) as it amends Title 23, United States Code, Chapter 1.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

Title II, Section 201 (m) limits appropriations for fiscal years 1966 and 1967 to \$20,000,000 for each year.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share for relocation, removal, or disposal of applicable junkyards, or landscaping and screening costs, is 75 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

Title II specifies that by January 1, 1968, such junkyards covered by this program will be screened by natural objects, plantings, fences, or other appropriate means so as not to be visible from the main road nearby, or shall be removed from sight by July 1, 1970.

Junkyards situated within 1,000 feet of the nearest edge of a nearby interstate or primary road right-of-way are applicable unless they lie within areas zoned industrial by State law, or within areas used for industrial purposes.

A junkyard is interpreted as an establishment or place of business which is maintained, operated, or used for storing, keeping, buying, or selling old or scrap copper, brass, rope, rags, batteries, paper, trash, rubber, debris, waste, or junked, dismantled, or wrecked automobiles, their parts, or iron, steel, and other old or scrap ferrous or non-ferrous metal. Garbage dumps and sanitary fills are likewise covered by this program.

Control of Junkyards (Cont'd.)

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Maryland State Roads Commission.

VIII. Application Procedure

By the State Roads Commission through the Bureau of Public Roads.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., or

Bureau of Landscape Architecture, Maryland State Roads Commission, Joppa and Falls Roads, Brooklandville, Maryland.

Grants for Technical Assistance, Research, and Information

I. Purpose

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to provide grants for technical assistance. Such technical assistance includes project planning and feasibility studies, management and operational assistance, and studies evaluating the needs and potentialities of areas of excessive unemployment or underemployment.

II. Legal Basis

Title III (Sections 301 and 302) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 constitutes the legal basis for these grants.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Economic Development Administration of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

Section 302 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 authorizes \$25 million annually through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, for this program.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal grant share may not exceed 75 per cent of administrative expenses of organizations declared eligible by the Secretary of Commerce. The full amount of technical assistance contracts may be paid by the Federal government.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Secretary of Commerce can allocate grants to organizations either in redevelopment areas or in other areas which he finds have substantial need for such assistance. Appropriate public or private non-profit State, area, district, or local organizations may receive grants.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

There is no restriction as to the type of applicant, provided the area has a substantial need for the assistance requested. Areas eligible under Title IV (Area and District Eligibility) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act will generally be given priority, however. As of July 1, 1966, Calvert, Dorchester, Somerset, and Garrett counties in Maryland are eligible for Federal assistance under the provisions of Title IV.

VIII. Application Procedure

Maryland applicants should write to the Field Coordinator, Economic Development Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, Maryland State

Grants for Technical Assistance, Research, and Information (Cont'd.)

Office Building (4th Floor), Annapolis, Maryland. This agency should not be confused with the Maryland State Department of Economic Development.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Highway Landscaping and Scenic Enhancement

I. Purpose

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to finance highway landscaping and roadside development under two programs:

- (a) Highway Construction Landscaping - costs of landscaping and roadside development are financed out of existing Title 23 construction funds as a part of Federal-aid highway construction.
- (b) Highway Landscaping and Scenic Enhancement - funds are available for landscape and roadside development within the State or Federal highway right of way. They may also be used to acquire and improve land strips necessary to restore, preserve, and enhance scenic beauty adjacent to such highways.

Under both programs, funds may be used to acquire and construct publicly owned and controlled rest, recreation, sanitary, and other facilities reasonably necessary to accommodate travellers.

II. Legal Basis

Title III, Highway Beautification Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-285) as it amends Title 23, United States Code, Section 319 (a) and (b).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

- (a) Highway Construction Landscaping - is financed from primary, secondary, urban extension, and interstate highway construction funds authorized under Title 23, United States Code, Chapter I. For fiscal year 1966, these funds totalled \$3.8 billion and for 1967, \$4 billion, in terms of authorization, not appropriation.
- (b) Highway Landscaping and Scenic Enhancement - is financed from Title III, Section 319 (b) funds. For fiscal 1966, a total of \$120 million was authorized. The same amount was again authorized for fiscal year 1967. Actual appropriations for 1966 are \$60,000,000.

V. Matching Provision

- (a) Highway Construction Landscaping - projects involving primary, secondary, and urban extension roads are matched on a 50-50 sharing basis. Projects involving interstate roads are financed on a 90-10 sharing basis, the Federal share being the larger.

Highway Landscaping and Scenic Enhancement (Cont'd.)

- (b) Highway Landscaping and Scenic Development - requires no local matching funds under Title III, Section 319 (b); the Federal Government provides 100 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

- (a) Highway Construction Landscaping - is financed out of construction funds distributed to the States in the following ways:
- (1) Primary highway systems - 45 per cent of Federal funds are allotted to the States for projects by a formula weighing equally the State's proportion of total area, rural delivery, star route mileage, and total population relative to all States.
 - (2) Secondary highway systems - 30 per cent of Federal funds are allotted to the State for projects by a formula weighing equally the State's proportion of total area, total rural delivery and star route mileage, and total rural population relative to all States.
- At a minimum, each State shall receive at least one-half of one per cent of each year's apportionment of Federal funds for the primary and secondary system grants.
- (3) Urban system road extensions - 25 per cent of Federal funds are allotted to the State for projects in proportion to population in municipalities and other urban places of five thousand or more.
 - (4) Interstate highway systems - 100 per cent is allotted on the basis of the estimated cost of completing the interstate system in each State.
- (b) Highway Landscaping and Scenic Development - an amount equal to three per cent of funds apportioned to the State for Federal-aid highways will be allocated to the State for any fiscal year to carry out this program. Any funds not used for this program shall lapse.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Maryland State Roads Commission.

VIII. Application Procedure

By the State Roads Commission through the Bureau of Public Roads.

Highway Landscaping and Scenic Enhancement (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., or

Bureau of Landscape Architecture, Maryland State Roads Commission, Joppa and Falls Roads, Brooklandville, Maryland.

Public Works and Development Facility Loans

I. Purpose

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to make loans to public or private non-profit organizations in designated redevelopment areas burdened with substantial unemployment. These loans fall into three basic categories:

- (a) Public Works Loans - loans for up to 40 years to assist in financing purchase or development of land and improvements for public works, public service, or development facility usage. Acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, alteration, expansion of such facilities, including related machinery and equipment, would also be applicable.
- (b) Business Project Loans - loans for up to 25 years to aid in financing any project within a redevelopment area for the purchase or development of land and facilities for industrial or commercial use, including construction of new buildings, rehabilitation of abandoned or unoccupied buildings, and alteration, conversion, or enlargement of existing buildings. These loans are also applicable to machinery and equipment.
- (c) Business Project Guarantees - to cover most of the outstanding balance of a private working capital loan for a business project receiving direct EDA loan funds.

II. Legal Basis

Title II (Sections 201 and 202) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 constitutes the legal basis for these loans.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Economic Development Administration of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

Section 201(c) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 authorized \$170 million annually through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970. Section 203 establishes an economic development revolving fund by which these loans and guarantees will actually be financed.

V. Matching Provision

For public works loans, the Federal share may be up to 100 per cent at an interest rate based on government borrowing cost.

For business project loans, the Federal share may be up to 65 per cent at an interest rate based on government borrowing cost.

Public Works and Development Facility Loans (Cont'd.)

For business project guarantees, the Federal share may be up to 90 per cent of the unpaid portion of private working capital loans.

VI. Method of Distribution

Projects must provide new permanent employment.

Public Works Loans will not be extended (except for projects specifically authorized by Congress) for any public service or development facility that would compete with an existing private utility in the area charging Federally or State-regulated rates. If the regulatory agency determines that the existing utility cannot provide the needed service through existing facilities or through mutually acceptable expansion, the above requirement can be waived.

Business project loans or guarantees will not be extended unless financial assistance is not otherwise available from private lenders or from other Federal agencies on terms which in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce will permit the accomplishment of the project.

At least 15 per cent of the total cost must be provided in the form of equity capital or by a loan inferior in lien to that of the Federal Government, of which at least one-third must be provided by a State, local government, or local area organization. (If provided as a loan, it may be repaid at a rate no faster than that of the Federal loan.)

No loans may be made to help businesses move from one area to another or to shift work from one area to another or which will harm existing businesses in industries suffering from long-range over-capacity.

No loan may be made unless there is reasonable assurance of repayment and unless the EDA loan is necessary to permit the accomplishment of the project.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Only public or private non-profit organizations in designated areas may apply for loans for public works. Anyone may be an applicant for a business loan or guarantee but the project must be located in a redevelopment area. Eligible areas are annually reviewed and terminated or redesignated by the Economic Development Administration.

As of July 1, 1966, Calvert, Dorchester, Somerset, and Garrett counties in Maryland are eligible for Federal assistance under the provisions of Title II.

VIII. Application Procedure

Maryland applicants should write to the Field Coordinator, Economic Development Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, Maryland State Office Building (4th Floor), Annapolis, Maryland. This agency should not be confused with the Maryland State Department of Economic Development.

Public Works and Development Facility Loans (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Public Works and Development Facilities Grants

I. Purpose

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to make direct and supplementary grants to help areas of persistent unemployment and underemployment plan and finance their public works and economic development.

Direct grants are given to acquire or develop land and improvements for public works, public service, or development facility usage. These grants may also be used to acquire, construct, rehabilitate, alter, expand, or improve such facilities, including related machinery and equipment.

Supplementary grants are given in addition to the direct grants discussed above or those grants authorized by the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666, as amended) and the eleven watersheds authorized by the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, as amended and supplemented (58 Stat. 887). Supplementary grants are made available to enable areas to apply for direct grants which they could not otherwise match with funds of their own.

II. Legal Basis

Title I, Section 101, of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Economic Development Administration of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

Section 105 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 authorizes \$500 million annually through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

V. Matching Provision

Direct grants may be up to 50 per cent of the cost of needed public works. Supplementary grants can bring the total Federal share of an eligible program to 80 per cent.

In addition, grants under this title may be increased (within the 80 per cent Federal limitation) by 10 per cent provided: (a) the redevelopment area is situated within a designated economic development district; (b) the redevelopment area is actively participating in the economic development activities of the district; and (c) the project is consistent with an approved district overall economic development program.

Funds may be made available to three types of areas as designated by the Secretary of Commerce:

Public Works and Development Facilities Grants (Cont'd.)

- (1) Redevelopment Areas - such areas must have: (a) suffered from substantial, persistent unemployment for an extended period; (b) a median family income of less than 40 per cent of the national median; or (c) major unemployment resulting or threatening to result from the closing of a major source of employment.
- (2) Economic Development Districts - such a district is geographically larger than a redevelopment area. A district may be designated if: (a) it holds sufficient size or population with enough resources to allow economic development beyond that of a single redevelopment area; (b) it contains two or more redevelopment areas; (c) it contains one or more redevelopment areas or economic development centers large enough to alleviate economic distress within the district; and (d) it has a district overall economic development program which includes adequate land-use and transportation planning, contains a specific program for district cooperation, self help, public investment, and is approved by the State(s) affected and by the Secretary.
- (3) Economic Development Centers - an individual center may be designated if: (a) it has been identified and included in an approved district overall economic development program and recommended by the State(s) affected for such designation; (b) it is geographically and economically of such potential that it may alleviate distress within the district, and (c) it does not have a population over 250,000 as of the latest Federal census.

All areas eligible for assistance under the Area Redevelopment Act on March 1, 1965, continued to be eligible until the first annual review of eligibility in the spring of 1966. Paragraph VII, Who May Receive Federal Funds, below, indicates areas designated in March, 1966. Eligible areas will be reviewed annually, after which they will be either redesignated or terminated.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Public or private nonprofit agencies in redevelopment areas and in areas bearing substantial unemployment throughout the preceding calendar year.

As of July 1, 1966, Allegany, Calvert, Dorchester, Somerset, and Garrett counties in Maryland are eligible for Federal assistance under the provisions of Title I; as of August 31, 1966, Queen Anne's County.

VIII. Application Procedure

Maryland applicants should write to the Field Coordinator, Economic Development Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, Maryland State Office Building (4th Floor), Annapolis, Maryland. This agency should not be confused with the Maryland State Department of Economic Development.

Public Works and Development Facilities Grants (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

State Technical Assistance to Commerce and Industry

I. Purpose

This program is designed to permit the Federal government to join with the State governments, universities and local industry in stimulating the industrial and economic growth of States and regions in the Nation through the application of science and technology.

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to make grants to help finance plans and programs for services designed to enable business, commerce and industry to acquire scientific and technological information and to use it more effectively.

II. Legal Basis

State Technical Services Act of 1965; P.L. 89-182.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of State Technical Services of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

The Act authorized \$60 million for the period ending June 30, 1969. For fiscal year 1966, \$3.5 million was appropriated; for fiscal year 1967, \$8 million was requested and for fiscal 1968 no action has yet been taken.

V. Matching Provision

Federal grants for State Technical Services programs may be used to pay not more than one-half of the expenses of a technical service program. Equal matching from State or other non-Federal funds is required.

For each of the first three fiscal years, each designated agency (other than an interstate agency) may be given a grant of not more than \$25,000 a year for preparation of a five-year plan and the annual technical service programs. These grants are not subject to the matching requirements.

VI. Method of Distribution

The maximum amount available to each State for its technical services program is determined in accordance with a formula that takes into account (1) population; (2) business, commerce, industrial and economic development and productive efficiency; and (3) technical resources.

State Technical Assistance to Commerce and Industry (Cont'd.)

The Secretary of Commerce may reserve up to one-fifth of each annual appropriation for payments for technical service programs which have special merit or for payment to qualified institutions for additional special programs.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

The fifty States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia are eligible for Federal funds.

In order that a State may qualify for Federal financial assistance, the Governor designates an institution or agency to administer and coordinate the existing or planned technical services program of the State. This agency submits to the Secretary for approval a five-year plan outlining economic conditions of the State, identifying problems and indicating methods to be used in solving them and explaining how the program will be administered and coordinated. The designated agency also submits an annual technical services program which may include contracts for accomplishing particular goals and which specifies responsibilities assigned to each participating institution in the State.

An annual program may be approved by the Secretary only if the Governor or his agent certifies that the designated agency has invited all qualified institutions in the State to submit proposals for providing technical services. A "qualified institution" is an accredited institution of higher learning, or a State agency or non-profit private institution which meets criteria of competence established by the Secretary of Commerce.

Any "qualified institution" may submit a special merit proposal directly to the Secretary for a matching grant.

VIII. Application Procedure

Additional information may be obtained from the Office of State Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20230, or from the Maryland State Department of Economic Development, State Office Building, Annapolis, Maryland, 21401.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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College Library Assistance, Training, and Research

I. Purpose

This title provides grants to institutions of higher education to assist and encourage them in the acquisition for library purposes of books, periodicals, documents, magnetic tapes, phonograph records, audiovisual materials, and other related library materials; to train persons in librarianship; to promote research and demonstration projects relating to the improvement of libraries; and to expand and improve the cataloging service in the Library of Congress.

II. Legal Basis

Title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-329).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, \$50,000,000 was authorized for library materials; \$15,000,000 for library training and research, and \$5,000,000 for Library of Congress cataloging.

V. Matching Provision

For basic grants, institutions must match \$1 of their funds for each \$1 of the Federal grant. Supplemental grants are not matched. Special grants call for \$1 of institutional matching for each \$3 of Federal funds.

VI. Method of Distribution

From 85 per cent of the sums appropriated for any fiscal year under the college library resources section, basic grants will be made to institutions of higher education, with a maximum of \$5,000 for each institution and each branch located in different community. Supplemental grants will be made from whatever remains of the 85 per cent of the sums appropriated for any fiscal year after the basic grants have been made. Supplemental grants cannot exceed \$10 for each full-time student enrolled in an institution. Special-purpose grants are to be made from the remaining 15 per cent of sums appropriated under this part to meet special institutional, national, or regional needs in library and information sciences.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

All qualified institutions of higher education and combination of such institutions are eligible for funds for acquisition of library materials and library training and research. Grants for library training and research may also be made to other public and private non-profit agencies.

College Library Assistance, Training, and Research (Cont'd.)VIII. Application Procedures

Eligible institutions will make application to the Commissioner of Education for Federal grants.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from: Director, Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities, Bureau of Adult and Vocational Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202. Concerning research and demonstration projects, additional information may be obtained from: Associate Commissioner for Research, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202, or:

Executive Secretary
Advisory Council to the Board of Public Works
Higher Education Facilities
301 West Preston Street
Room 1103
Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Disasters - Assistance to Public Schools

I. Purpose

This program provides financial assistance to local school districts to replace or repair school facilities destroyed or seriously damaged as a result of a major disaster. Temporary arrangements may also be funded while facilities are being rebuilt.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 89-313, signed November 1, 1965. This legislation adds Section 16 to Public Law 81-815 and Section 7 to Public Law 81-874.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

1966 - No specific authorization or appropriation.

V. Matching Provisions

None. However, the applicant must be making a reasonable tax effort to raise needed funds and be making use of all other funds available.

VI. Method of Distribution

School districts having major damage to elementary and secondary schools in areas declared by the President to be major disaster areas are eligible to apply.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

School districts providing free public elementary and secondary education.

VIII. Application Procedure

School districts make application to the Commissioner on forms provided by the U. S. Office of Education. The State is required to testify to the accuracy of the data furnished and to the fact that the planned facility conforms with other local facilities.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from: Assistant Commissioner for School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202, or Maryland State Department of Education, Maryland State Office Building, 301 West Preston Street, Room 1105, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Educational Improvement Grants - Health Professions

I. Purpose

To assist schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, and podiatry to improve the quality of their educational program.

II. Legal Basis

Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-290, approved October 22, 1965 (79 Stat. 1052).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, \$20,000,000 was authorized. Of this amount, \$10,482,000 was appropriated. Authorizations for 1967, 1968, and 1969 are \$40,000,000, \$60,000,000, and \$80,000,000, respectively.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Basic Improvement Grants: To eligible applicants on approval of the grant application by the Surgeon General after consultation with the National Advisory Council on Medical, Dental, Optometric, and Podiatric Education.

For Fiscal Year 1966, a school whose application has been approved shall be paid \$12,500 plus an amount equal to \$250 multiplied by the number of full-time students in the school.

For each of the three succeeding fiscal years, a school whose application has been approved for that year shall be paid \$25,000 plus an amount equal to \$500 multiplied by the number of full-time students in the school.

Special Improvement Grants: To eligible applicants which have approved applications for basic improvement grants, upon approval of the Surgeon General upon the recommendation of the National Advisory Council on Medical, Dental, Optometric, and Podiatric Education. No special improvement grant to any school may exceed \$100,000 for FY 1966; \$200,000 for FY 1967; \$300,000 for FY 1968; or \$400,000 for FY 1969.

Educational Improvement Grants - Health Professions (Cont'd.)VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Public or non-profit schools of medicine, dentistry, optometry, or podiatry accredited by a recognized body or bodies approved for such purpose by the Commissioner of Education (except that the accreditation requirement shall be deemed to be satisfied if (1) in the case of a new school, there is reasonable assurance that the school will meet accreditation standards prior to the beginning of the academic year following the normal graduation date of students who are in the first year of school during the FY in which the Surgeon General makes a final determination as to the approval of the application; or (2) in the case of any other school, there is reasonable ground to expect that, with the aid of the improvement grant or grants under this law, the school will meet such accreditation standards within a reasonable time).

VIII. Application Procedure

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Community Health Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201, or from the following professional schools:

Dean, School of Medicine
University of Maryland
22 South Greene Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Dean, School of Dentistry
University of Maryland
22 South Greene Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Dean, School of Medicine
Johns Hopkins University
725 North Wolfe Street
Baltimore, Maryland

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Educational Research and Training

I. Purpose

The construction and operation of national and regional educational laboratories is provided for under Title IV of P.L. 89-10, which amends the Cooperative Research Act, P.L. 83-581. This title also expands current programs of research and development, provides for a program of training for education researchers, and allows for participation of private industry in research and development projects.

II. Legal Basis

Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-10).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A total \$100,000,000 is authorized over a five-year period beginning in 1966. Of this amount, \$70,000,000 has been appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

Although no specific percentage is required, for individual projects, contributions by institutions and education agencies have averaged about 27 per cent. No matching funds are required for educational laboratories.

VI. Method of Distribution

Proposals for educational laboratories are submitted by groups representing State departments of education, local school systems, colleges and universities, and private industry. Proposals for research projects are submitted by institutions of higher education, State departments of education, private industry, and individuals. Specialists and consultants outside the Office of Education review all proposals. Recommendations are made to the Commissioner of Education, whose approval is required for each contract.

Proposals are evaluated on the basis of (1) educational significance, (2) soundness of research design, (3) availability of personnel and facilities, and (4) economic efficiency of the proposed project.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Colleges, universities, State departments of education, private companies, and individuals are eligible to participate in the Cooperative Research Program. Groups representing colleges and universities, local school systems, State departments of education, and industry may submit proposals for educational laboratories.

Educational Research and Training (Cont'd.)VIII. Application Procedures

Applications may be sent to the Bureau of Research, Office of Education, at any time of the year. A brochure describing proposal formats for all programs under Cooperative Research may be obtained from the Bureau of Research, Office of Education.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from: Associate Commissioner for Research, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 400 Maryland Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20202, or

Maryland State Department of Education, Maryland State Office Building, 301 West Preston Street, Room 1105, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Health - School and Pre-School ChildrenI. Purpose

The 1965 Amendments to Title V of the Social Security Act authorize a 5-year program of special project grants to provide comprehensive health care and services for children of school age, and for pre-school children, particularly in areas with concentrations of low-income families, in order to help reduce the numbers of children of pre-school and school age who are hampered by remediable handicaps, and to provide necessary health care for children from low-income families who would not otherwise receive it. Although all children in a project area may receive screening, diagnostic and preventive services, treatment (both medical and dental), correction of defects and after care will be provided through the project only for children who would not otherwise receive it because of low income or for other reasons beyond their control.

II. Legal Basis

P. L. 89-97, 79 Stat. 286.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Department of Health, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The appropriation and authorization for the fiscal year 1966 is \$15 million. For 1967 the authorization is \$35 million; for 1968, \$40 million; for 1969, \$45 million; and for 1970, \$50 million.

V. Matching Provision

Federal funds may not exceed 75 per cent of the cost of any project.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants may be made to the State health agency or with its consent to the health agency of any political subdivision of the State, to the State agency administering or supervising the crippled children's program, to schools of medicine and to teaching hospitals affiliated with schools of medicine.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

See Method of Distribution, above.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications must include written plan material giving a descriptive exposition of the project including geographical area covered, objectives, eligibility for service, description of services, personnel and evaluation. State agency consent must be included when the application is by a local health agency.

Health - School and Pre-School Children (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Chief of the Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201, or

Bureau of Preventive Medical Services, Division of Maternal and Child Health, Maryland State Department of Health, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Heart, Cancer, and Stroke Medical Programs - Regional

I. Purpose

To encourage and assist in the establishment of regional cooperative arrangements among medical schools, research institutions, and hospitals for research and training and for demonstrations of patient care in the fields of heart disease, cancer, stroke, and related diseases; and through such cooperative arrangements to afford to the medical profession and medical institutions of the Nation the opportunity of making available to their patients the latest advances in the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases.

II. Legal Basis

The Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments of 1965; P.L. 89-239, approved October 6, 1965 (79 Stat. 926).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, the sum of \$50,000,000 was authorized. Of this amount, \$25,000,000 was appropriated. For fiscal 1967, \$90,000,000 was authorized, with an authorized increase to \$200,000,000 for 1968.

V. Matching Provision

A grant can be for all or part of the cost of the planning or other activities with respect to which the application is made, except it may not exceed 90% of the cost of any construction of, or built-in equipment for, any facility.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants for planning or for establishment and operation or regional medical programs are made to eligible applicants upon approval of a grant application by the Surgeon General, upon the recommendation of the National Advisory Council on Regional Medical Programs.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Public or non-profit private universities, medical schools, research institutions, and other public or non-profit private institutions and agencies.

Heart, Cancer, and Stroke Medical Programs - Regional (Cont'd.)VIII. Application Procedure

The Maryland Regional Medical Program, formed by the University of Maryland and Johns Hopkins medical schools, and the State Department of Health are requesting funds for planning. Preliminary proposals for operational grants should be first submitted to the Maryland Advisory Committee of the Regional Medical Program before final submission to the Division of Regional Medical Programs, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. No operational grant may be submitted until the planning grant has been awarded.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Higher Education - Community Problem Solution

I. Purpose

This title provides grants to assist the people of the United States in the solution of community problems such as housing, poverty, government, recreation, employment, youth opportunities, transportation, health, and land use, through college and university community service programs.

II. Legal Basis

Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-329).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The sum of \$25,000,000 was authorized for fiscal 1966. Of this amount, \$10,000,000 was appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

During fiscal years 1966 and 1967, Federal funds will cover 75 per cent of the costs. In fiscal year 1968, Federal funds must be matched 50-50. Up to 5 per cent of the expenditures for which Federal payments are made, or \$25,000, whichever is greater, can be used for developing and administering the State plan.

VI. Method of Distribution

A grant of \$100,000 will be allotted to each State and the District of Columbia. The sum of \$25,000 will be allotted to Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. The remaining funds will be allotted to the States according to population. The Commissioner of Education may reallocate among the States the unused portion of any State's allotment. A State may request to have a portion of its allotment added to the allotment of another State.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any State, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands are eligible to participate.

VIII. Application Procedure

Each State desiring to participate in the program would either select an existing agency or institution or create an agency to carry out this title. This State agency must submit a comprehensive, coordinated plan to the Commissioner of Education. Funds will be allotted to the State agency when the State plan is approved by the Commissioner.

Higher Education - Community Problem Solution (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from: Associate Commissioner for Adult and Vocational Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202, or

Executive Secretary
Advisory Council to the Board of Public Works
Higher Education Facilities
301 West Preston Street
Room 1103
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Home Health Services

I. Purpose

The 89th Congress, 1st Session, appropriated funds for a new formula grant to assist States to strengthen home health care services provided by public and private agencies. The goal is to enable existing and new agencies to meet the qualifying conditions for participation in the program of Health Insurance for the aged, and to provide home health care services throughout each State, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the home health services grant is included in Section 314 (c) of the Public Health Service Act as amended (42 USC 246), and Public Law 89-309.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The Community Health Services and Facilities Act of 1961 increased from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000, the annual appropriation for those grants and activities authorized under Section 314 (c) of the Public Health Service Act. The sum of \$9,000,000 was appropriated for formula grants to the States for fiscal year 1966 to assist them in expanding their home health services programs. The 1961 increase in the appropriation ceiling made possible this new formula grant.

V. Matching Provision

The expenditure of State and local funds in the ratio of \$1.00 State and local funds to \$10.00 of Federal grant funds is required for matching purposes.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grant funds are allotted among the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by a formula based on the number of people 65 years of age and over weighted by financial need. Allotments to States are adjusted so that each State receives at least a minimum grant of \$75,000.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Grant funds are allocated to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Home Health Services (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

States are eligible to receive formula grants upon submission and approval of a State plan for their use.

IX. Where to Apply

For further information, write to the Division of Medical Care Administration, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. or

Assistant Commissioner for Community Health Services, Maryland State Department of Health, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Improvement of Undergraduate Instruction

I. Purpose

This title is designed to improve the quality of classroom instruction in selected subject areas in institutions of higher education through grants for laboratory and other special equipment.

II. Legal Basis

Title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-329).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, the sum of \$2,500,000 was authorized, of which \$1,500,000 was appropriated, for television equipment. For "Other Equipment and Remodeling," \$35,000,000 was authorized for 1966. Of this amount, \$13,500,000 was appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share cannot exceed 50 per cent, except that a State commission may increase the share to 80 per cent if an institution proves that its resources are inadequate to allow participation in this program without additional aid.

VI. Method of Distribution

Each State is required to establish or designate a State Commission which will develop and submit a State plan for approval by the Commissioner of Education. The State Commission will determine project priority and propose the Federal share of support for each project. The Commissioner of Education will review projects for final approval and make grants directly to the institution. One-half of the allotment to the State is based on the ratio of higher education enrollment in the State to total higher education enrollment in the United States; one-half is allotted to the State through a formula which considers relative higher education enrollment and relative per capita income.

The Commissioner is authorized to make grants for the operation of short-term workshops or short-term and regular-session institutes for individuals preparing to use educational media equipment for teaching in institutions of higher education.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Institutions of higher education in conformity with the State plan for this program.

Improvement of Undergraduate Instruction (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Institutions will submit plans to the State Commission, which will submit them to the Commissioner of Education.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained from: Director, College Construction Grants Branch, Bureau of Higher Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202, or:

Executive Secretary
Advisory Council to the Board of Public Works
Higher Education Facilities
301 West Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Library Assistance - MedicalI. Purpose

To assist in (1) the construction, expansion, and renovation of medical library facilities; (2) the training of medical librarians and other informational specialist in the health sciences; (3) the compilation and creation of matter to facilitate the distribution and utilization of information related to health, through the awarding of special fellowships; (4) the conduct of research and investigations in the field of medical library science and the development of new techniques, systems, and equipment for the processing, storage, retrieval, and distribution of information in the sciences related to health; (5) improving and expanding the basic resources of medical libraries and related facilities; (6) developing a national system of regional medical libraries; and (7) providing financial support to biomedical scientific publications.

II. Legal Basis

Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965, Public Law 89-291, approved October 22, 1965 (79 Stat. 1059).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Authorization</u> (grants*)	<u>Appropriation</u>
1966	\$11,000,000	---
1967	21,000,000	---
1968	21,000,000	---
1969	21,000,000	---
1970	21,000,000	---

<u>Program</u>	<u>Authorization</u> 1966	<u>Authorization for 1967</u> <u>and each year thereafter</u> <u>through 1970</u>
Construction	---	\$10,000,000
Training	\$ 1,000,000	1,000,000
Special scientific projects	500,000	500,000
Research	3,000,000**	3,000,000
Resources	3,000,000	3,000,000
Regional medical libraries	2,500,000	2,500,000
Biomedical scientific publications	<u>1,000,000**</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Total for Grants	\$11,000,000	\$21,000,000

* Figures exclude \$2 million annually for regional branches of National Library of Medicine, not a grant authorization.

** The appropriations for research and development and for biomedical scientific publications are available for either grant or contract.

Library Assistance.- Medical (Cont'd.)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Authorization 1966</u>	<u>Authorization for 1967 and each year thereafter through 1970</u>
(Regional branches of National Library of Medicine - not grants)	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
Total authorization in the new law	13,000,000	23,000,000

V. Matching Provision

Construction: The Surgeon General, at his discretion, awards support to an applicant institution in the amount recommended by the Board, or in a lesser amount. In no case is the amount to exceed 75% of the necessary cost of construction.

Resources: None; however, grant may not exceed \$200,000 in any year or, if lesser, an amount equal to 60% of annual operating expenses of the library in the first year; and in subsequent years of the grant the lesser of:

50% of annual operating expenses or 5/6 of 1st year grant
 40% of annual operating expenses or 4/5 of 2nd year grant
 30% of annual operating expenses or 3/4 of 3rd year grant
 20% of annual operating expenses or 2/3 of 4th year grant

Regional Medical Libraries:

Construction: subject to same conditions as other construction.

Resources: none; however, grant may not exceed 50% of library's annual operating expenses.

Other portions of the law have no matching requirements.

VI. Method of Distribution

Construction: Grants for construction are made to eligible applicants upon approval of a grant application by the Surgeon General, upon the recommendation of the National Medical Libraries Assistance Advisory Board.

Biomedical Scientific Publications: These grants are made to eligible applicants upon approval of a grant application by the Surgeon General with the advice of the National Medical Libraries Assistance Advisory Board.

Regional Medical Libraries:

Library Assistance - Medical (Cont'd.)

Training: These grants are made to eligible applicants
 Special Scientific Projects: upon approval of a grant application by
 Research and Development: the Surgeon General.
 Resources:

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Construction: public or non-profit private agency or institution.

Training: individuals qualified for training leading to post-baccalaureate academic degrees in medical library science, in related fields pertaining to sciences related to health, or in field communication of information; librarians or specialists in information on sciences relating to health (for intensive training or retraining); public and private non-profit institutions (for development and improvement of training programs); established medical libraries (for establishment of internship programs).

Special Scientific Projects: physicians, other practitioners in the sciences related to health, and scientists.

Research and Development: appropriate public and non-profit private institutions. (Note: contracts can be made with appropriate persons).

Resources: public or private non-profit medical libraries and related scientific communication instrumentalities.

Regional Medical Libraries: existing public or non-profit private medical libraries (the term "medical library" is defined to mean a library related to the sciences related to health). Priority shall be given to medical libraries having the greatest potential of fulfilling the needs for regional medical libraries.

Biomedical Scientific Publications: public or private non-profit institutions of higher education, and individual scientists (Note: the law also authorizes entering into appropriate contracts).

VIII. Application Procedure

Applicants should apply directly to the National Library of Medicine, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20034.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Mental Health Centers - Initial Costs

I. Purpose

To assist in the establishment and initial operation of community mental health centers providing all or part of a comprehensive community mental health program, grants are authorized to meet, for the temporary periods specified in the law, a portion of the costs of compensation of professional and technical personnel for the initial operation of new community mental health centers or of new services in community mental health centers.

II. Legal Basis

Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-105, approved August 4, 1965 (79 Stat. 427).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Institute of Mental Health, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, the sum of \$19,500,000 has been authorized and appropriated. For 1967 and 1968, authorized totals are \$24,000,000 and \$30,000,000, respectively. Throughout the fiscal period 1967-72, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to make grants to centers which have previously received a grant and are eligible for a grant for the year for which the sums are appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

Grants may be for a portion of the costs of compensation of professional and technical personnel for the initial operation of new centers or of new services in existing centers, and may not exceed:

75% of such costs for the first 15 months after the grant is made
60% of such costs for the 1st year thereafter
45% of such costs for the 2nd year thereafter
30% of such costs for the 3rd year thereafter

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are made to eligible applicants upon approval of the grant application by the Secretary in accordance with regulations prescribed after consultation with the National Advisory Mental Health Council.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Public or nonprofit private agencies or organizations which own or operate community mental health centers are eligible to receive a grant provided that the services to be provided by the center are described

Mental Health Centers - Initial Costs (Cont'd.)

in the State Mental Health plan; that the center received a construction grant under Part A of the Community Mental Health Centers Act, or the type of service to be provided with the aid of the grant was not previously being provided by the center; and the services to be provided by the center (alone, or in conjunction with other facilities owned or operated by or affiliated or associated with the applicant) will be part of a program providing at least the essential elements of comprehensive mental health services, as prescribed by the Secretary.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application will involve a community plan and budget for mental health services, based on a survey of need. State mental health authorities will work with communities in the development of applications. Completed applications will be forwarded to NIMH for review and approval.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland, or:

Secretary, Advisory Council on Planning for Construction of Community Mental Health Centers and Mental Retardation Facilities, State Office Building, Room 608, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf

I. Purpose

Public Law 89-36 provides for the establishment and operation of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf. The legislation authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to enter into an agreement with an institution of higher education for the establishment, construction, equipment and operation of a post-secondary technical training facility for deaf young adults. The Institute will provide an opportunity for deaf students to receive technical training and/or further education designed to prepare them for successful employment.

II. Legal Basis

National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Public Law 89-36.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Office of the Secretary, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
1966	\$420,000	Not available

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Applications from universities and colleges will be reviewed and evaluated by the National Advisory Board on the Establishment of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. Recommendations will be made to the Secretary, who will make the final decision of the site to be selected.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

One institution of higher education, located in a large metropolitan industrial area, with which the Secretary has entered into an agreement under this Act.

An institution of higher education wishing to apply must be one which admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or recognized equivalent of such a certificate; is legally authorized within such State (or the District of Columbia) to provide a program of education beyond secondary education; provides an educational program for which it awards a bachelor's degree; includes one or more professional or graduate schools; is a public or non-profit private institution; and is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Any institution of higher education, as defined above, which desires to enter into an agreement with the Secretary to establish and operate a National Technical Institute for the Deaf shall submit a proposal at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from: Director, Secretary's National Advisory Board, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Scholarship Grants - Health Professions

I. Purpose

To assist students from low-income families to pursue a course of study in medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, podiatry, or pharmacy, by making grants to accredited schools for scholarships to be awarded annually by such schools to students thereof.

II. Legal Basis

Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-290, approved October 22, 1965 (79 Stat. 1052).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

There are no current statutory limitations on money authorized for this program. For fiscal 1966, \$200,000 has been appropriated. Additional grant funds can be had after March 31, 1966, which will be charged to fiscal 1967. The allocation formula for this program is offered below, Method of Distribution.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are made to eligible applicants upon application to the Surgeon General, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Surgeon General after consultation with the National Advisory Council on Medical, Dental, Optometric, and Podiatric Education.

Grants to each school shall be equal to the following amounts for the respective fiscal years:

- FY 1966: \$2,000 times 1/10 of the full-time first year students of the school.
- FY 1967: \$2,000 times 1/10 of the full-time first and second year students.
- FY 1968: \$2,000 times 1/10 of the full-time first, second, and third year students.
- FY 1969: \$2,000 times 1/10 of the number of full-time students in the school.
- FY 1970, 1971, 1972: an amount necessary to enable the school to continue making payments under scholarship awards to students who initially received awards from grants made for fiscal years ending prior to July 1, 1969.

Scholarship Grants - Health Professions (Cont'd.)VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Public or other non-profit schools of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, optometry, podiatry, or pharmacy accredited by a recognized body or bodies approved for such purposes by the Commissioner of Education except that the accreditation requirement shall be deemed to be satisfied if (1) in the case of a new school, there is reasonable assurance that the school will meet accreditation standards prior to the beginning of the academic year following the normal graduation date of students who are in the first year of school during the FY in which the Surgeon General makes a final determination as to approval of the application, or (2) in the case of any other school, there is reasonable ground to expect that with the aid of a scholarship grant, such school will meet such accreditation standards within a reasonable time.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Community Health Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201, or from the following professional schools:

Dean, School of Medicine, University of Maryland, 22 South Greene Street, Baltimore, Maryland; Dean, School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, 725 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore, Maryland; Dean, School of Dentistry, University of Medicine, 22 South Greene Street, Baltimore, Maryland; Dean, School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, 22 South Greene Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

School Library Resources, Textbooks and
Other Instructional Materials

I. Purpose

Under this title allotments are made to States to help improve the quality of instruction in elementary and secondary schools by assisting them to provide instructional materials not previously available in sufficient quantity. The program recognizes that teaching and learning depend in good measure upon effective school library materials.

II. Legal Basis

Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Public Law 89-10.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, \$100,000,000 was authorized and appropriated.

V. Matching Provisions

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

The law authorizes the U. S. Commissioner of Education to make grants to States for a five-year period beginning July 1965. Funds are allocated to the States on the basis of the total number of children enrolled in public and private elementary and secondary schools of the State as related to the total number of children enrolled in such schools in all the States. Two per cent of the appropriated amount is reserved for outlying areas. Funds not required by a State may be reallocated to other States.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Funds allotted under Title II are paid to the States, usually to the State educational agency. Eligibility of the State depends upon approval by the U. S. Commissioner of Education of a State plan.

VIII. Application Procedure

Each State is required to file a State plan with the U. S. Commissioner of Education. The plan must set forth criteria to be used in the allocation of school library resources through the State, taking into account the relative need of the children and teachers of the State.

School Library Resources, Textbooks and Other Instructional
Materials (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from: Director, Division of Plans and Supplementary Centers, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202, or

Maryland State Department of Education, Maryland State Office Building, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Senior Citizens - Community Planning, Services, and Training

I. Purpose

The Older American Act of 1965, P.L. 89-73 approved July 14, provides, under Title III, for allotments to the States and Territories for: (1) community planning and coordination of programs for carrying out the purposes of this Act; (2) demonstrations of programs or activities which are particularly valuable in carrying out such purposes; (3) training of special personnel needed to carry out such programs and activities; and (4) establishment of new or expansion of existing programs to carry out such purposes, including establishment of new or expansion of existing centers providing recreational and other leisure time activities, and informational, health, welfare, counseling, and referral services for older persons and assisting such persons in providing volunteer community or civic services; except that no costs of construction, other than for minor alterations and repairs, shall be included in such establishment or expansion.

The funds allotted to the States are for the support of projects, programs and services conducted by public and non-profit, private agencies in accordance with plans and priorities established by single State agencies designated to administer the programs authorized by the Older Americans Act. The State designated agency is permitted to retain not more than 10 per cent or \$15,000, whichever is the larger, for paying up to one-half the cost of administering the State plan.

II. Legal Basis

Title III of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (45 USC 903).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Administration on Aging, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Under Section 301 of the Older Americans Act, the Congress may appropriate \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1966, \$8,000,000 for fiscal year 1967, and such amounts as it may authorize for each of the three succeeding years.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Federal Expenditures</u>
1966	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	Not available

V. Matching Provision

The State agency is required to match the amount of the allotment it uses for administration of the program (see Purpose). For each project supported by the State agency, Federal funds may equal up to 75 per cent of the cost for the first year, up to 60 per cent for the second year, and up to 50 per cent for the third and final year.

Senior Citizens - Community Planning, Services, and Training (Cont'd.)

VI. Method of Distribution

The allotment to each State is made to the single State agency which has the primary responsibility for coordination of State programs and activities related to the purposes of the Older Americans Act, upon submission to the Secretary of an approvable plan for developing and administering its program.

An approvable plan must show that there is a single State agency which has sole responsibility for administering the plan, which provides for such financial participation as the Secretary may prescribe, which provides for developing programs and activities for carrying out the purposes of the Act, which provides for consultation with and utilization of the services of appropriate State or local public or non-profit private agencies or organizations in the administration and development of such programs, and which sets forth principles for determining the priority of projects to be supported.

One per cent of the appropriation for each year under the Act is available for allotment to each State and Territory, except that for American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands the proportion is one-half of one per cent. The remainder of the appropriation is apportioned among the States and Territories of the ratio its population 65 years of age and over bears to the total population 65 years and over of the country.

Unused portions of allotments made during fiscal year 1966 may be carried over to fiscal year 1967. Unneeded portions of the allotment for any fiscal year may be reallocated to States which have need for and will be able to use additional funds.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Allotments under Title III of the Act are paid only to the States which, in turn, make grants to public or nonprofit, private agencies, organizations, or institutions.

VIII. Application Procedure

A State or Territory requests its allotment at the time it submits its approvable plan (see Method of Distribution) and is entitled to subsequent annual allotments during the life of the Act (5 years) provided it is administering the program in accordance with the approved plan.

Senior Citizens - Community Planning, Services, and Training (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Commissioner on Aging, Administration on Aging, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201, or:

Maryland Commission on Aging
Maryland State Office Building
301 West Preston Street
Room 901
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Senior Citizens - Research and Development Projects

I. Purpose

The Older Americans Act, Title IV, empowers the Secretary to make grants or enter into contracts to carry out the purposes of the Act through: (1) to study current patterns and conditions of living of older persons and identify factors which are beneficial or detrimental to the wholesome and meaningful living of such persons; (2) to develop or demonstrate new approaches, techniques, and methods (including multi-purpose activity centers) which hold promise of substantial contribution toward wholesome and meaningful living for older persons; (3) to develop or demonstrate approaches, methods, and techniques for achieving or improving coordination of community services for older persons; or (4) to evaluate these approaches, techniques, and methods, as well as others which may assist older persons to enjoy wholesome and meaningful living and to continue to contribute to the strength and welfare of our Nation.

II. Legal Basis

Title IV of the Older Americans Act of 1965, approved July 14, 1965 (45 USC 904).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Administration on Aging, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Section 603 of the Act authorizes an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 1966 for Title IV and Title V together, \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 1967, and such amounts as the Congress may authorize for each of the 3 succeeding years.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Federal Expenditures</u>
1966	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	Not available

Note: To be divided between projects and programs supported under Title IV and Title V.

V. Matching Provision

The Secretary is authorized in Section 402 of the Act to require the recipient of any grant to contract under Title IV to contribute money, facilities, or services to the extent he deems appropriate. Recipients of research grants are required to contribute part of the total cost; of demonstration projects 25 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

Research and development grants are available through the Administration on Aging for the support of research which will add to knowledge

Senior Citizens - Research and Development Projects (Cont'd.)

of aging in areas not clearly supportable by other agencies within the Department and for the development or demonstration of new methods or procedures or for efforts to test out in practice new formulations of knowledge, and must include an adequate plan for concurrent evaluation in terms of the potential contribution to knowledge.

The Administration on Aging is authorized, also, to make contracts for the purposes cited above.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Grant requests may be submitted by any public or non-profit, private agency, organization, or institution. Contracts may be made with any such agency or with an individual.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for grants are submitted to the Administration on Aging on Form AoA-RD-1 in accordance with applicable terms and conditions.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Commissioner on Aging, Administration on Aging, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201, or

Maryland Commission on Aging
Maryland State Office Building
301 West Preston Street
Room 901
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Senior Citizens - Training Programs and Training Projects

I. Purpose

The Secretary is authorized under Title V of the Older Americans Act to make grants or contracts for the specialized training of persons employed or preparing for employment in carrying out programs related to the purposes of the Act.

II. Legal Basis

Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965, approved July 14, 1965, (45 C.F.R. 905).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Administration on Aging, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Section 603 of the Act authorizes an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 1966 for Title IV and Title V together, \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 1967, and such amounts as the Congress may authorize for each of the three succeeding years.

V. Matching Provision

The Secretary is authorized under Section 502 of the Act to require the recipient of a grant or contract under Title V to contribute money, facilities, or services to the extent he deems appropriate. No fixed proportion has been established but recipients are expected to contribute to the costs of a program or project to the extent they are able.

VI. Method of Distribution

Training program and training project grants and contracts are made by the Administration on Aging for the support of training personnel (faculty and others), traineeships, institutional programs such as institutes of gerontology, training conferences, and development of curricula for training in aging.

Applications are reviewed, evaluated, and recommended for approval or disapproval by an advisory group appointed for this purpose. Programs or projects are approved by the Commissioner on Aging after considering the recommendations made by the advisory committee.

Support is available for the duration of the Act - up to five years for grants made in fiscal year 1966, for years for grants made in fiscal year 1967, etc.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Grant requests may be submitted by and contracts may be made with any public or nonprofit, private agency, organization, or institution.

Senior Citizens - Training Programs and Training Projects (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for grants are submitted on Form AoA-T-1 in accordance with applicable terms and conditions.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Commissioner on Aging, Administration on Aging, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201, or:

Maryland Commission on Aging
Maryland State Office Building
301 West Preston Street
Room 901
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Sewers, Combined Storm and Sanitary - Research, DevelopmentI. Purpose

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act amended by P.L. 89-234, authorizes the Secretary to make grants to assist in the development of projects which will demonstrate new or improved methods of controlling discharges of untreated or inadequately treated sewage or other waste from storm or combined storm and sanitary sewers, and authorizes the Secretary to provide for the conduct of research and demonstrations for these purposes by contract.

II. Legal Basis

Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Section 6 (79 Stat. 905), as amended by P.L. 89-234.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Department of Health, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The Act authorized the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for fiscal 1966. The same amount was also authorized for each of the fiscal years 1967-69.

A. Grants

- (1) Grants must be approved by an appropriate State water pollution control agency or agencies and by the Secretary.
- (2) No grant may exceed 50 per cent of project cost.
- (3) Project must serve as a useful demonstration of a new or improved method to fulfill the "purpose" as stated above.
- (4) No grant may exceed 5 per cent of total amount authorized to be appropriated.

B. Contracts

- (1) Contracts may not exceed 25 per cent of total funds appropriated for these purposes in any fiscal year.
- (2) No contract may be made for any project in an amount exceeding 5 per cent of total authorization appropriated for a fiscal year for these purposes.

The following table shows the authorization and appropriation in this program:

Sewers, Combined Storm and Sanitary - Research, Development (Cont'd.)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
1966	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	Not available

V. Matching Provision

A. Grants

Before a grant for the combined sewer program may be approved by the Secretary, the grantee must agree to pay all costs of the project over and above the amount of the Federal grant.

B. Contracts

No matching requirement.

VI. Method of Distribution

No formula for distribution is used. However, projects are to be administered to assure as broad a study as possible. Since the greatest problem exists in larger cities, most grants are expected to be distributed in areas with populations of 125,000 or more. The primary consideration in distribution is to assure development of data on new and improved methods, taking into consideration the extent to which they will demonstrate new or improved methods and the provisions made to develop sound engineering and economic data useful in the evaluation of the method demonstrated. Projects are to be selected to demonstrate a variety of methods. Contracts will be awarded to develop fundamental data and evaluation of existing facilities.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

A. Grants

Any State, municipality, or intermunicipal or interstate agency concerned with water pollution control.

B. Contracts

Public or private agencies, institutions and individuals who may contribute knowledge to the solution of the problems stated under "Purpose."

VIII. Application Procedure

The combined sewer grant and contract program is administered in cooperation with the State water pollution control agencies. Application forms may be obtained from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. State agencies must approve grant applications. Following State action, grant applications are submitted for review and approval to the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Washington, D. C. Contracts are awarded through the Washington Office of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Sewers, Combined Storm and Sanitary - Research, Development (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201, or

Bureau of Resource Protection, Division of Water Supply, Maryland State Department of Health, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Solid Waste Disposal Grants

I. Purpose

To initiate and accelerate a national research and development program for new and improved methods of proper and economic solid-waste disposal, including studies directed toward the conservation of national resources by reducing the amount of waste and unsalvageable materials and by recovery and utilization of potential resources in solid wastes; and to provide technical and financial assistance to State and local governments and interstate agencies in the planning, development, and conduct of solid waste disposal programs.

Grants and contracts are authorized for conducting research, training, surveys, and demonstrations (including the construction of facilities). Grants to State and interstate agencies for making surveys of solid-waste disposal practices and problems and for developing solid-waste disposal plans are also authorized.

II. Legal Basis

Solid Waste Disposal Act, Title II, Public Law 89-272, approved October 20, 1965 (79 Stat. 997).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, the sum of \$7,000,000 was authorized. Of this amount, \$4,000,000 has been appropriated, \$3,100,000 of which will be available for grants.

V. Matching Provision

- A. Research, Training, Survey, and Demonstration Grants - None, except that grants funds may not be paid for more than two-thirds of the construction costs of any facility included as part of a demonstration grant.
- B. State and Interstate Planning Grants - Grants funds may not exceed 50 per cent of the cost of the surveys of solid-waste disposal practices and problems, or of the development of solid-waste disposal plans.

VI. Who May Receive Federal Funds

- A. Research, Training, Survey, and Demonstration Grants - Public or private agencies and institutions and individuals.
- B. State and Interstate Planning Grants - State and interstate agencies.

Solid Waste Disposal Grants (Cont'd.)

VII. Application Procedure

Application instructions may be obtained from the Office of Solid Wastes, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201, or

Bureau of Resource Protection, Division of Solid Wastes Disposal, Maryland State Department of Health, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

VIII. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Special Educational Grants - Low-Income Children

I. Purpose

Grants to local educational agencies for meeting special educational needs of elementary and secondary school children of low-income families are provided by Title I.

II. Legal Basis

Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-10).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The sum of \$1,163,254,908 was authorized for fiscal 1966. Of this amount, \$775,000,000 was appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are allocated to States on the basis of a formula involving (1) the number of 5-to 17-year old children in families with incomes of less than \$2,000 (1960 census) plus (2) those in families with incomes of more than \$2,000 per year from the program of aid to families with dependent children under Title IV of the Social Security Act (1962 data). The sum of the two is multiplied by half the State per pupil cost of education to determine the State allocation. School districts within States are eligible for suballocations if the number of eligible children is not less than ten and is (1) at least 100 or is (2) equal to at least 3 per cent of the total number of children aged 5 to 17 in the district, whichever is less. Where data are not available on a school district basis, all districts in any county with at least 100 such children are eligible. Also eligible are State agencies that operate and support public education for the handicapped.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

A letter of credit is established for each State against which funds may be authorized by the State educational agency upon its approval of projects submitted by local educational agencies. Funds are also available to the States for administration of this program.

VIII. Application Procedure

To be eligible for funds under Title I, the State educational agency submits an application to participate to the U. S. Commissioner

Special Educational Grants - Low-Income Children (Cont'd.)

of Education. Upon its approval and followed by the extension of a letter of credit, the State may start accepting, approving, and funding applications from local educational agencies.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from: Director, Division of Program Operations, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202, or Maryland State Department of Education, Maryland State Office Building, 301 West Preston Street, Room 1105, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Strengthening Developing Institutions

I. Purpose

This title is designed to assist in raising the academic quality of colleges that have the desire and potential to make a substantial contribution to the higher education resources of the Nation, but which for financial or other reasons are struggling for survival and are isolated from the main currents of academic life.

II. Legal Basis

Title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-329).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, the sum of \$55,000,000 was authorized. Of this amount, \$5,000,000 was appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

Grants may be used only to supplement, not supplant, present institutional spending for development.

VI. Method of Distribution

Of the sum appropriated for any fiscal year, 78 per cent must be used for developing institutions that plan to award one or more bachelor degrees during that year and 22 per cent for two-year institutions. Grants will be made by the Commissioner of Education to developing institutions and other colleges and universities to pay for part of the cost of planning, developing, and carrying out cooperative arrangements to strengthen academic programs. Grants also may be used to pay part of the cost of institutional and faculty self-improvement programs and part of the cost of arranging for visiting senior scholars. Developing institutions may use the grants to strengthen administration. This title also provides fellowships for graduate students and junior faculty members for teaching at developing institutions.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Developing institutions, or such institutions in cooperative agreements with one another, or in cooperation with better established colleges and universities are eligible.

A developing institution is defined as a public or non-profit educational institution which: (1) admits as regular students only persons having certificate of graduation from high school or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate; (2) is legally authorized

Strengthening Developing Institutions (Cont'd.)

to award a bachelor's degree and provides an educational program leading to such a degree, or a two-year program which is acceptable for full credit toward a bachelor's degree, or a two-year program in engineering, mathematics, or the physical or biological sciences; (3) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or is making reasonable progress toward accreditation; (4) has met the requirements of (1) and (2) during the five academic years preceding the academic year for which it is seeking assistance; (5) is making a reasonable effort to improve the quality of its teaching, administrative staff, and student services; (6) meets other requirements as the Commissioner may prescribe by regulation; and (7) is not specifically involved in education of students to prepare them to become ministers of religion or to enter upon some other religious vocation or to prepare them to teach theological subjects.

VIII. Application Procedure

Eligible institutions will make applications to the Commissioner of Education for Federal grants.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from: Director, Division of College Programs, Bureau of Higher Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202, or:

Executive Secretary
Advisory Council to the Board of Public Works
Higher Education Facilities
301 West Preston Street
Room 1103
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Strengthening State Departments of Education

I. Purpose

This title is designed to improve and expand the services of State departments of education and to increase their effectiveness.

II. Legal Basis

Title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Public Law 89-10.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, the sum of \$25,000,000 was authorized. Of this amount, \$17,000,000 was appropriated.

V. Matching Requirements

None for fiscal 1966 or 1967. The third year of the program the Federal share will be between 50 and 66 per cent of the cost, depending upon the relationship between the State's per capita income and the national average per capita income.

VI. Method of Distribution

Of the total appropriation, 85 per cent is designated for basic grants. Two per cent of that amount is reserved for outlying areas and the balance is distributed as follows: (1) each State (including the District of Columbia) is allowed \$100,000, and (2) the rest is allocated on the basis of school population in the fall of 1964. Funds not required by a State for a given year may be reapportioned by the Commissioner of Education to other States. Fifteen per cent of the appropriated amount is reserved for special projects.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

State educational agencies.

VIII. Application Procedure

The State is required to submit an evaluation of its resources followed by an application detailing its program for improvement.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from: Director, Division of State Agency Cooperation, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary

Strengthening State Departments of Education (Cont'd.)

Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202, or

Maryland State Department of Education, Maryland State Office
Building, 301 West Preston Street, Room 1105, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Student Assistance

I. Purpose

The purposes of this title are: to enable students of academic promise who would not otherwise be financially able to obtain a college education to pursue their studies at institutions of higher education through Educational Opportunity Grants; to advance funds to assist in establishing and strengthening the reserve funds of State and private non-profit loan insurance programs; to provide a Federal program of student loan insurance for students who do not have reasonable access to a State or private non-profit program and to pay a portion of the interest on loans to qualified students; to make grants to institutions in support of work-study programs that provide part-time employment for needy students; and to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

Amendments to the National Defense Education Act of 1958 contained in the Higher Education Act of 1965 provide for: cancellation of National Defense Education student loans under special circumstances when borrowers become teachers and serve in areas with high concentrations of low-income families; shortening of the repayment period for student loans; absorption of a portion of the administrative costs and routine expenses of institutions issuing the loans; inclusion in the student loan program, under certain circumstances, of institutions not accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency; addition of economics to the critical fields in which instruction is strengthened under Title III; addition of economics, civics, and industrial arts to the programs included in the institutes for advanced study authorized under Title XI.

II. Legal Basis

Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-329).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
Educational Opportunity Grants	1966	\$70,000,000	\$58,000,000
Contracts to Encourage Full Utilization of Educational Talent	1966	As required	2,000,000
Insured Loans			
Advances to State loan funds	1966	17,500,000	7,500,000
Reserve Federal Fund for loans	1966	1,000,000	500,000
Interest Payments	1966	As required	2,000,000

Student Assistance (Cont'd.)

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
Work Study	1966	\$129,000,000	\$ 99,123,000 ^{1/}
Amendments to National Defense Education Act of 1958			
Financial Assistance for Strengthening Instruction in Science, Mathematics, Modern Foreign Languages and Other Critical Subjects	1966	10,000,000 ^{2/}	None
Institutes	1966	17,250,000 ^{3/}	None

^{1/} Includes \$59,123,000 from Office of Economic Opportunity Budget.

^{2/} Amendment to National Defense Education Act of 1958 increased authorization by this amount, from \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

^{3/} Amendment to National Defense Education Act of 1958 increased authorization by this amount, from \$32,750,000 to \$50,000,000.

V. Matching Provision

Educational Opportunity Grants -- An institution must give assurance that it will continue to spend in its own scholarship and aid program, from other sources, not less than the average expenditure per year for that purpose during the most recent three fiscal years prior to the agreement.

VI. Method of Distribution

Educational Opportunity Grants -- Grants for initial-year payments will be allotted among the States on the basis of the number of full-time students enrolled in institutions of higher education in each State. The Commissioner of Education may reallocate any part of a State's allotment which he determines is not required by institutions of higher education in that State. For other than initial-year payments, grants will be allotted among the States as the Commissioner deems necessary to achieve an equitable distribution. Institutions desiring grant funds will enter into an agreement with the Commissioner. Funds will be allotted to qualifying institutions, which will select the students who will receive educational opportunity grants.

The Commissioner may enter into contracts, not to exceed \$100,000 per year, with State and local educational agencies and other public or non-profit organizations and institutions to identify qualified young people of exceptional financial need and encourage them to complete secondary school and go on to postsecondary educational training.

Insured Loans -- Advances will be made to State and private non-profit student loan insurance programs to the extent necessary to enable students in every eligible institution to have access to an approved insured loan program. A Federal insurance program is

Student Assistance (Cont'd.)

authorized on a stand-by basis if State and private plans are not readily accessible.

Work Study -- The Commissioner of Education makes grants to institutions of higher education, which make all arrangements for the employment of needy students.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Educational Opportunity Grants -- To qualify for an Educational Opportunity Grant a student must be accepted for full-time enrollment at an institution participating in the program. If he is already attending the institution, he must be an undergraduate in good standing and must show evidence of academic promise and exceptional financial need. No more than one-half of the Student's financial aid (excluding work study), up to a maximum of \$800 per year, may be in the form of an Educational Opportunity Grant. However, in the case of a student who ranked in the upper half of his college class during the previous academic year, the grant may be increased by \$200.

Insured Loans -- Students from families with adjusted incomes (based on the size of the family of less than \$15,000) are eligible to have a portion of the interest charges on insured loans paid by the Federal Government. The Federal subsidy will cover all of the loan interest while the student is in college and 3 percentage points thereafter. Students from families with adjusted incomes of more than \$15,000 may borrow but will not receive the partial interest subsidy. Students may borrow up to \$1,500 a year. The period of repayment after graduation may not exceed 10 years.

Work Study -- Any student who is in need of earnings from part-time employment in order to pursue a course of study at an institution of higher education is eligible for work study. Preference must be given to students from low-income families.

VIII. Application Procedure

Eligible institutions will make application to the Commissioner of Education for Federal grants under the Educational Opportunities and Work-Study sections. Banks seeking to participate in the insured loan program should apply to the appropriate State agency.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from: Director, Division of Student Financial Aid, Bureau of Higher Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202, or:

Executive Secretary
Advisory Council to the Board of Public Works
Higher Education Facilities
301 West Preston Street
Room 1103
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Supplementary Educational Centers and Services

I. Purpose

This title helps local school districts to relate research to practice through the support of creative supplementary centers and services. The program encourages flexibility, innovation, and experimentation in educational systems. Almost any type of educational service is eligible if it supplements existing educational programs, and is innovative in nature.

II. Legal Basis

Title III of Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Public Law 89-10.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, a total of \$100,000,000 was authorized. Of this amount, \$75,000,000 was appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

After 2 per cent of the appropriation is set aside for outlying areas, the remainder is distributed as follows: (1) \$200,000 to each State and the District of Columbia, (2) 50 per cent of the balance allocated on the basis of the estimated age 5 - 17 population on July 1, 1963, and (3) the other 50 per cent apportioned on the basis of the estimated total resident population on July 1, 1963.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Local school districts are the only eligible recipients of Federal aid under this program.

VIII. Application Procedure

Local educational agencies submit project applications to the Office of Education. On the basis of evaluation of the application by the Office and the recommendations of the State department of education and the Advisory Committee on Supplementary Educational Centers, the Commissioner of Education determines which applications for grants are to be funded, up to the limit allocated for each State. Applications are of two types--planning and operations. For fiscal 1966, there are three deadlines for application: November 10, January 26, and April 4.

Supplementary Educational Centers and Services (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from: Director, Division of Plans and Supplementary Centers, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202, or

Maryland State Department of Education, Maryland State Office Building, 301 West Preston Street, Room 1105, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Teacher Training, Special Equipment - Arts and Humanities

I. Purpose

Grants and loans for strengthening instruction and for establishing teacher training institutes in the arts and humanities are made available under P.L. 89-209, which establishes the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. Grants are also provided for the acquisition of special equipment, including audiovisual materials and equipment and printed materials other than textbooks.

II. Legal Basis

National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-209).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Education of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, \$1,000,000 has been authorized and appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

For grants, the Federal share may not exceed 50 per cent of total costs.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Commissioner of Education is authorized to make grants to State and local educational agencies and loans to private elementary and secondary schools for equipment and minor remodeling of facilities. Authorization is also provided for grants or contracts with institutions of higher education for their operation of teacher training institutes for strengthening instruction in the arts and humanities in elementary and secondary schools.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

State and local educational agencies, private elementary and secondary schools, and colleges and universities are eligible to participate in the program.

VIII. Application Procedure

Additional information about grants and loans for equipment may be obtained from: Director, Division of Plans and Supplementary Centers, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20202. Information concerning teacher training institutes is available from: Director,

Teacher Training, Special Equipment - Arts and Humanities (Cont'd.)

Division of Educational Personnel Training, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S. W., Washington D. C. 20202, or:

Maryland State Department of Education
Maryland State Office Building
301 West Preston Street,
Room 1105
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Teachers Improvement Programs

I. Purpose

The purpose of this title is to improve the quality and number of American teachers.

II. Legal Basis

Title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-329).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
Teacher Corps	1966	\$ 36,100,000	None
Teacher Fellowships	1966	40,000,000	\$ 20,000,000

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Commissioner of Education will allocate fellowships to institutions of higher education, which will select the fellows. Fellowships may not exceed two years and will be for graduate study leading to the degree of M.A., M.S. or equivalent. Institutions of higher education will receive \$2,500 per academic year for each teacher fellowship. The Commissioner also will make grants to and contracts with institutions of higher education to pay part of the cost of developing or strengthening graduate programs for teacher education.

No appropriation was made by the 89th Congress in the first session for the Teacher Corps, which was authorized under the Higher Education Act. The Corps would be composed of specially recruited experienced teachers and teacher-interns who have bachelor degrees. They would serve for periods up to two years in local schools in areas having concentrations of children from low-income families. Members of the Corps would be under the direct supervision of the local educational agency which requested their services.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Fellowships will be allotted to institutions whose programs have been approved by the Commissioner of Education. They are designed for persons who are pursuing or plan to pursue a career in elementary and

Teachers Improvement Programs (Cont'd.)

secondary education. Fellowships will be distributed equitably throughout the States, except that preference may be given programs designed to meet an urgent national need.

VIII. Application Procedure

Eligible institutions will make applications to the Commissioner of Education. Applications for individual fellowships will be made to the institution.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information on fellowships may be obtained from: Director, Graduate Academic Programs Branch, Bureau of Higher Education, and on the Teacher Corps from: Associate Commissioner for Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202, or

Executive Secretary
Advisory Council to the Board of Public Works
Higher Education Facilities
301 West Preston Street
Room 1103
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Vocational Student Loan InsuranceI. Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to encourage the establishment of loan insurance programs for students in eligible institutions desiring vocational training in business, trade, technical, and other vocational schools.

II. Legal Basis

National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-287), October 22, 1965.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Funds authorized for this Act in fiscal year 1966 are \$250,000 and such further sums, if any, as may become necessary for the adequacy of the student loan insurance fund. There are also authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$1,875,000 for making advances for the reserve funds of State and non-profit private student loan insurance programs.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Distribution will be made to States and private non-profit loan programs by formula among the States.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Students in eligible institutions through States and private non-profit loan programs. In cases where students are unable to secure loans at reasonable interest rates, the Commissioner may make loans to students in eligible schools.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application may be made at the business, trade, technical, or other vocational school or at an eligible lending agency.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from: Director, Division of Student Financial Aid, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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Community Training Programs: Federal-State

I. Purpose

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to provide training and research grants and graduate fellowships in the fields of community development.

II. Legal Basis

Title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-560) as amended by Section 1103 of the Housing Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-117).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

IV. Financial Basis

A total of \$10,000,000 is authorized, without fiscal year limitation, for training and research grants. As of September 1966, this phase of the program has not yet been actually funded with appropriations.

For fellowships, an annual \$500,000 is authorized for fiscal years 1965, 1966, and 1967. As of September 1966, HUD expects to receive an appropriation of \$500,000 for fiscal 1967.

V. Matching Provisions

The Federal share for training and research grants may not exceed 50 per cent. There are no matching provisions for fellowships.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are made for technical and professional employees or trainees for government or other public agencies in cooperation with public or private universities, colleges, and urban centers.

Their purposes are: (a) to organize, initiate, develop, or expand programs of special training in community development skills, and (b) to support State and local research necessary for housing programs and needs, public improvement programming, code problems, efficient land use, urban transportation, and similar problems. Grants also support the collection, verification, and publication of statistics and information relating to such research.

Fellowships are given for graduate training or professional city planning, urban, and housing specialists. Individuals are chosen on the basis of ability and upon the recommendation of an Urban Fellowship Advisory Board established by the Housing Act of 1964.

Community Training Programs: Federal-State (Cont'd.)

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

When the training programs are finally funded, grants will be available to a designated State agency for training technical and professional employees or trainees for government or other public agencies in cooperation with public or private universities, colleges, and urban centers.

Fellowships will be distributed to qualified graduate students through recommendation by the Urban Fellowship Advisory Board.

VIII. Application Procedure

For further information, Maryland applicants should write to the Community Training Program, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1626 K Street, N. W., Room 402, Washington, D. C. 20410.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Grants for Advance Acquisition of Land

I. Purpose

This program is designed to encourage communities to acquire, in a planned and orderly fashion, land for future construction of public works and facilities.

II. Legal Basis

Section 704 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

The Office of Metropolitan Development, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

IV. Financial Basis

Grants may not exceed the interest charges on a loan incurred to finance the acquisition of land for a period of not more than 5 years.

V. Matching Provision

See Financial Basis.

VI. Method of Distribution

The facility for which the land is to be used must be started within a reasonable period of time, not exceeding 5 years after the grant is approved. Construction of the facility must contribute to the comprehensively planned development of the area.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Local public bodies and agencies may participate in the program.

VIII. Application Procedure

Maryland applicants should write to the Regional Administrator, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1004 Widener Building, Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Grants for Basic Sewer and Water Facilities

I. Purpose

This program is designed to assist and encourage the communities of the Nation to construct adequate basic water and sewer facilities to promote their efficient and orderly growth and development.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to make grants to local public bodies and agencies to finance specific projects for basic public water facilities. These include works for the storage, treatment, purification, and distribution of water. Basic public sewer facilities may also be included providing they are not identical with such works defined by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

II. Legal Basis

Section 702 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Metropolitan Development, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

IV. Financial Basis

The sum of \$200,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1965, and ending before July 1, 1969.

V. Matching Provision

The local participating unit must provide at least 50 per cent of the project costs. If the unit cannot secure funds needed at reasonable terms, it may apply to HUD for a loan provided the applicant meets the population limitations and other requirements of the Public Facility Loans Program (P.L. 84-345, as amended).

VI. Method of Distribution

Before any grant is made, the Secretary must determine that the project will improve the health or living standards of the community by providing adequate water or sewer facilities.

The project must also meet these requirements: (a) it must show an adequate capacity to serve the reasonably foreseeable growth needs of the area, (b) it must conform to a unified or officially coordinated areawide water or sewer facilities system as part of the comprehensively planned development of the area, and (c) it must be necessary to orderly community development.

Grants for Basic Sewer and Water Facilities (Cont'd.)

Prior to July 1, 1968, grants may be made at the discretion of the Secretary when an areawide sewer facilities program is under active preparation but not yet completed. The facilities must be urgently needed. They must also be reasonably expected to be part of the program.

Grant funds are made in installment payments in accordance with need. They are made at the request of the applicant and are based on the cost of land acquired and work performed, materials and equipment furnished, and services rendered in connection with the eligible project. Payments will normally not be made until the applicant has provided its share of the project cost and has expended its funds for not less than approximately 40 per cent of the project cost.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

The applicant must be a local public body or agency with legal authority to plan, finance, construct, and operate the proposed project.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applicants must file a Preliminary Inquiry Concerning Federal Assistance for water and sewer facility construction with the Regional Administrator, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1004 Widener Building, Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland applicants should write to the Regional Administrator, Department of Housing and Urban Development, at the address indicated in Application Procedure, above, or:

Commissioner of Health - Attention Bureau of Resources Protection,
Division of Water and Sewerage - State Department of Health, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Grants for Neighborhood Facilities

I. Purpose

To provide multipurpose neighborhood facilities needed for programs carrying out health, recreation, social or similar necessary community services in the area. Eligible types of facilities include neighborhood or community centers, senior centers, youth centers, and other multipurpose public buildings which are used to provide eligible services for the neighborhood.

II. Legal Basis

Section 703 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

IV. Financial Basis

The sum of \$50,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1965, and ending July 1, 1969.

V. Matching Provision

Grants can cover up to two-thirds of the project cost, or 75 per cent in redevelopment areas designated under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, or any act supplemental to it. Relocation grants are also available.

VI. Method of Distribution

The applicant must demonstrate that the facility is necessary for carrying out a program of community services for the area; that it is consistent with comprehensive planning for the community; that it is so located as to serve a significant portion (or number in the case of a large urban place) of the area's low or moderate income families.

Section 703 requires that a priority be given to applications for projects that are designed to benefit primarily members of low-income families or otherwise substantially further the objectives of a community action program approved under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Only a local public body or agency which possesses authority under State or local law to undertake the project may apply for grant assistance. Any public body applicant other than the governing body of the locality must demonstrate that its application has been approved by the chief executive of the locality.

Grants for Neighborhood Facilities (Cont'd.)

Nonprofit groups may contract with a public body to own or operate a neighborhood facility. Satisfactory control over the use of the facility must be retained by the public body.

VIII. Application Procedure

An application may be submitted in one or two parts to the HUD Regional Office. Letter No. NF-1, Department of Housing and Urban Development, gives full details on application procedures.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland applicants should write to the Regional Administrator, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1004 Widener Building, Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

Public Facility Loans

I. Purpose

This program provides long-term loans for the construction of needed public facilities, such as sewer or water facilities, when private financing cannot be obtained on reasonable terms.

A variety of public works may be financed under this program. When aid is available from other Federal agencies for projects such as airports, highways, hospitals and sewage treatment facilities, HUD assists only with those parts of the project not covered by other Federal programs.

II. Legal Basis

Section 1107 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 as it amends the Housing Amendments of 1955 and the National Housing Act of 1937.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

The Office of Metropolitan Development, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

IV. Financial Basis

The Housing Amendments of 1955 and subsequent legislation created a Treasury borrowing authorization of \$600,000,000 for this program. On the basis of this authorization, a revolving fund was established to actually finance the program. The fund currently totals \$230,000,000.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

A public facility loan will be approved on the basis of the applicant's ability to pay and by the estimated useful life of the proposed facility. The interest rate for fiscal year 1965 is 4 per cent.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Local units of government or State agencies. Private non-profit corporations may be eligible for assistance to finance sewer and water facilities if there is no existing public body able to construct and operate the facilities.

The population of the applicant community must be under 50,000 with two exceptions. In those communities near a research or development installation of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, the population requirement does not apply. In the case of communities located in redevelopment areas so designated under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, the population limit is 150,000.

Public Facility Loans (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Maryland applicants should write to the Regional Administrator, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1004 Widener Building, Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Rehabilitation Grants, Loans, and Insurance
for Housing and Neighborhoods

I. Purpose

Grants, loans, and mortgage insurance programs are available to rehabilitate and renew housing, buildings, and communities by repairing and restoring rather than by clearance and demolition. The major grant, loan, and mortgage insurance programs are:

A. Grants

Direct Grants of up to \$1,500, to enable low-income home owners in urban renewal areas and areas of concentrated code enforcement to bring their homes up to required standards, providing the homeowner's income does not exceed \$3,000 a year.

B. Loans

Direct loans with maximum interest rates of 3 per cent and maximum terms of 20 years to property owners for rehabilitation of residential and/or nonresidential properties and business tenants in urban renewal areas and areas of concentrated code enforcement. Properties are to be brought up to local code requirements or standards and objectives set by an Urban Renewal Plan.

C. Mortgage Insurance

FHA insured below-market interest rate loans for rehabilitated rental and cooperative housing for low and moderate income families. Mortgage amount can be up to 100 per cent of value for nonprofit sponsors and up to 90 per cent for other sponsors, at maximum interest rate of 3 per cent. Terms are usually the lesser of 40 years or 3/4 of the remaining economic life of the structure.

FHA insurance of loans made by private lenders for repairs of existing housing, with special provisions for major repairs of housing in urban renewal areas and areas of concentrated code enforcement. The special loans can be up to \$10,000 (up to 45 per cent higher in high cost areas) per dwelling unit. Interest rate is 6 per cent plus 1/2 per cent mortgage insurance premium and terms can be up to 20 years.

FHA mortgage insurance for low-cost rehabilitated housing for sale or rent to moderate income families, including the elderly and those displaced by government action. Mortgage amount can be up to 100 per cent of the value of rehabilitated structures; interest rate of 5-1/4 per cent plus 1/2 per cent mortgage insurance premiums; terms to 30 years.

II. Legal Basis

Direct Grants - Section 115 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended.

Rehabilitation Grants, Loans, and Insurance for
Housing and Neighborhoods (Cont'd.)

Direct Loans - Section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964, as amended.

FHA Mortgage

Insurance - Sections 220 and 221 of the Housing Act of 1949,
as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Department of Housing and Urban Development.

IV. Financial Basis

Section 312 rehabilitation loans and Section 115 rehabilitation grants are financed directly by the Federal Government.

Loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration are made by banks, savings and loan associations, mortgage companies, and other FHA-approved private lending institutions. Under its special assistance programs, the Federal National Mortgage Association may purchase - within the limits of its authorization - mortgages insured under Sections 220 and 221.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds for direct rehabilitation loan and grant programs are administered and disbursed through the Regional Office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. They are administered and disbursed locally through the city, county, or municipality carrying out a Section 117 code enforcement program, or a local public agency carrying out a Title I Urban Renewal Project.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

In order to receive a direct rehabilitation loan the applicant must:

1. Be an owner or tenant of a residential or nonresidential property or a business tenant in a property within either (a) the area of a Title I Urban Renewal Project approved by HUD for execution, which property is to be rehabilitated in accordance with the standards and objectives of the Urban Renewal Plan, or (b) the area of a Section 117 code enforcement project, which property is to be upgraded to the local code requirements.
2. Evidence adequate capacity to repay the loan.
3. Be unable to secure the necessary funds from other sources on comparable terms and conditions (currently at an interest rate of 3 per cent).

Rehabilitation Grants, Loans, and Insurance for
Housing and Neighborhoods (Cont'd.)

In order to receive a rehabilitation grant the applicant must:

Be an individual or family who owns and occupies a one-or two-family property within either (a) the area of a Title I urban renewal project approved by HUD for execution, which property is to be rehabilitated in accordance with the standards and objectives of the Urban Renewal Plan, or (b) the area of a Section 117 code enforcement project, which property is to be upgraded to the local code requirements.

The amount of the grant, which an applicant may receive within the \$1,500 limit, may not exceed:

- (a) If the applicant's annual income is \$3,000 or less, the actual cost of the repairs and improvements.
- (b) If the applicant's annual income exceeds \$3,000, an amount not in excess of that portion of the actual cost of repairs and improvements which cannot be paid for with any available loan that can be amortized as part of the applicant's monthly housing expense without requiring that expense to exceed 25% of the applicant's monthly income.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applicants for direct loans or grants must contact the local public agency carrying out a Title I (Housing Act of 1949) urban renewal project or municipality carrying out a Section 117 code enforcement project in order to make proper application. Section 117 was added to Title I, Housing Act of 1949, by Section 311(a), P.L. 89-117.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Commissioner of Health, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Division of General Sanitation, State Department of Health, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Relocation

I. Purpose

To assist in the relocation of individuals, families, businesses and nonprofit organizations displaced by the urban renewal, urban mass transportation, open-space, community facilities, and public housing programs.

- A. For Individuals and Families: Federal grants are available for relocation payments for moving expenses, including limited storage costs, and loss of property up to \$200. Families and elderly persons not able to secure low-rent public housing or housing under the Federal rent supplement program may also be entitled to a relocation adjustment payment.
- B. For Business and Non-Profit Organizations: Federal grants are available for relocation payments for moving expenses, including limited storage costs, and reimbursement for property loss incurred in the move, up to \$3,000. If no property loss is claimed, reimbursement for actual moving expenses may be made up to a maximum of \$25,000. Payments for moving expenses in excess of \$25,000 may be made if the locality elects to share the cost of the excess (outside of program or project costs) with the Federal Government. A small business displacement payment of \$2,500 may be made to a business concern with annual net earnings of less than \$10,000, provided its gross annual receipts are in excess of \$1,500 and its average annual earnings are in excess of \$500.

Relocation payment for both A and B, above can include, in addition, certain settlement costs incurred in conveying property, such as recording fees and transfer taxes, if reimbursement for these costs is not otherwise made.

II. Legal Basis

Sections 105(c) and 114 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended by Section 404 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, Section 15 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, and Section 7(a) of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

IV. Financial Basis

Except as noted under I.B. above, relocation payments are financed in their entirety through Federal grant funds. The source of funds for the cost of relocation assistance and general administrative costs vary because of differences in statutory provisions.

Relocation (Cont'd.)V. Matching Provision

Relocation payments are fully covered by Federal grants except for payments of moving expenses to businesses at non-profit organizations in excess of \$25,000.

VI. Method of Distribution

See under Purpose.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Individuals, families, businesses, or non-profit associations displaced or about to be displaced by one of the programs.

VIII. Application Procedure

Relocation requirements are mandatory.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland applicants should write for further information to the Regional Administrator, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1004 Widener Building, Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

Rent Supplements

I. Purpose

To broaden the low-rent housing program by authorizing private enterprise to provide a supplementary form of low-rent housing in private accommodations. This program will provide decent housing for low-income individuals and families who are either elderly, handicapped, displaced from their houses by government action, or occupants or former occupants of homes extensively damaged or destroyed by a natural disaster. (See State of Maryland, Manual of Federal Aid Programs, page 107 for Low-Rent Public Housing.)

II. Legal Basis

Section 103 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Federal Housing Administration of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

IV. Financial Basis

This program is financed by annual appropriations. Section 103 (a) limits aggregate annual payments to amounts specified through fiscal year 1969 or funds actually appropriated, whichever is smaller.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Act provides that rent supplement projects must be sponsored by private non-profit, limited dividend or cooperative organizations and that each project must be approved and insured by the FHA. For the most part, projects are to be insured under Section 221 (d) (3) at the market interest rate (currently 5-1/4 per cent) and with the normal FHA insurance premium of 1/2 per cent per annum.

Families and individuals who are eligible for rent supplements will be required to pay 25 per cent of their income for rent. The difference between this amount and the full market rent for the particular dwelling unit occupied would represent the amount of the rent supplement for that family or individual.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Private non-profit organizations, limited dividend mortgagors, or cooperative housing corporations must sponsor new housing projects or extensively rehabilitated housing projects. The Act authorizes limited experimental use of rent supplements in combination with other existing housing programs.

Rent Supplements (Cont'd.)VIII. Application Procedure

Maryland applicants should write to the Federal Housing Administration Insuring Office, 404 North Bond Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21231.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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Anadromous and Great Lakes Fish

I. Purpose

The Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with the States and other non-Federal interests for the conservation, development and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fishery resources and Great Lakes fish that ascend streams to spawn.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 89-304, 79 Stat. 1125.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

The Act authorizes \$25 million for the period ending June 30, 1970. For fiscal year 1967, \$5,350,000 was appropriated for sport and commercial fishery projects and administration.

V. Matching Provisions

The Federal share may not exceed 50 per cent of the cost of any approved project. The non-Federal share may be in the form of real or personal property or money.

VI. Method of Distribution

There is no formula for the distribution of Federal funds. The Secretary of Interior enters into agreements with individual States. However, not more than \$1 million of the amount appropriated for any fiscal year may be obligated in any one State.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

States and other non-Federal interests.

VIII. Application Procedure

Additional information may be obtained from the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries or the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in the U. S. Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240, or

The Maryland State Department of Game and Inland Fish, State Office Building, Annapolis, Maryland, 21401.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Animal Control (Rodent Control)I. Purpose

The animal control program provides a source of information and technical assistance to communities, organizations, and individuals requesting professional assistance in conducting rodent control campaigns. In general, following a survey of the problem situation, recommendations are given concerning proper sanitation, preparation and placement of bait material, and procedures for handling the over-all program.

The program also provides technical assistance to agricultural interests by recommending control techniques which will improve agricultural output by reducing damage caused by wild animals and birds. The recommended techniques are selective, practical and efficient methods based on sound ecological principles.

II. Legal Basis

Control of Injurious Wildlife; Public Law 71-766; 46 Stat. 1468; 7 USC 426. Public Law 79-732; 60 Stat. 1080; 16 USC 661 (1946). Public Law 85-624; 72 Stat. 563; 16 USC 661 et seq. (1958).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

Assistance is provided under cooperative agreement. In addition to Federal funds, State and local cooperative sources of funding are frequently utilized.

V. Matching Provisions

There is no provision for direct matching of funds; however, Federal funds may be provided to supplement cooperative monies when the need is apparent.

VI. Methods of Distribution

Technical and other professional assistance is available to communities or urban organizations undertaking improvement programs. Under certain circumstances financial assistance is available for animal control programs through the Office of Economic Opportunity. Technical and professional assistance is provided to agriculturists seeking to alleviate animal depredation.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

See paragraph VI above.

Animal Control (Rodent Control) (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

No formal application procedure is necessary. See paragraph IX below.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240, or

Commissioner of Health, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Division of General Sanitation, State Department of Health, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Farm Fish Pond Management

I. Purpose

This program supplies several species of warm water fish to self-perpetuating populations in farm fish ponds and tanks, and also trout or channel catfish on a biennial basis for ponds where these species do not normally reproduce, but where they will do well in other respects.

The purpose of the program is to provide recreational fishing, stimulate tourist activity and interest, and increase expenditures for supplies and equipment in the area. In addition, production of high quality protein food is achieved.

II. Legal Basis

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934; 48 Stat. 401; 16 USC 661-666c, as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

See paragraph VI below.

V. Matching Provisions

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Fish are distributed free to municipalities, organizations, or individuals who own suitable ponds of 1/4 surface acre or larger. Fish are not provided where a charge is made for fishing.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

See Method of Distribution, above.

VIII. Application Procedure

A completed Fish Application, Form 3-1688, is mailed to the Atlanta, Georgia Bureau Office (See paragraph IX below). If the pond meets Bureau and Maryland Department of Game and Inland Fish Standards, the applicant will receive fingerling fish during the next season of availability.

Farm Fish Pond Management (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Further information and application forms may be obtained from Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Department of Interior, Room 809 Peachtree-Seventh Bldg., Atlanta, Georgia 30323, District Soil Conservation Service Offices and County Agricultural Extension Offices.

Real Property for Public Parks, Public Recreational
Areas, and Public Purposes

I. Purpose

This program provides for lease or transfer of title of Federal lands to political subdivisions and nonprofit organizations if the Secretary of the Interior decides that the land is desirable for use as a public park, public recreational area, public education, or other purposes.

II. Legal Basis

Recreation Act of 1926; Public Law 69-386; 44 Stat. 741; 43 USC 869 (1940). Public Law 83-387, June 4, 1954; 68 Stat. 173; 43 USC 869 to 869-3 (Supp. V) 1952.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

Administered as part of the Bureau's regular program without specific appropriation. Five per cent of all amounts collected are returned to the State in which the funds were collected and the remaining ninety-five per cent is deposited as general fund receipts of the U. S. Treasury.

V. Matching Provision

States and other government agencies pay \$2.50 an acre or the lease rental of 25¢ per acre for sites to be used for public recreational, health, or educational purposes.

VI. Method of Distribution

States, their political subdivisions or institutions, municipalities, and qualified nonprofit organizations are eligible.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

See Method of Distribution, above. All other information regarding eligibility should be obtained from the Bureau of Land Management.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applicant identifies property and makes application with the Public Land Office.

IX. Where to Apply

For further information write to the Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

Real Property for Residential, Commercial, Agricultural,
Industrial or Public Uses or Development

I. Purpose

This program provides for transfer of title of Federal lands that are required for orderly growth and development of a community or are chiefly valuable for residential, commercial, agricultural (exclusive of land chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops), industrial, or public uses or development.

II. Legal Basis

Public Sale Act of 1964; Public Law 88-608; 78 Stat. 988.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

Administered as part of the Bureau's regular program without specific appropriation. Five per cent of all amounts collected are returned to the State in which the funds were collected and the remaining ninety-five per cent is deposited as general fund receipts of the U. S. Treasury.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Sales to qualified governmental agencies will be at the appraised fair market value; sales to qualified individuals are made through competitive bidding.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

State and local governmental agencies, individuals, corporations, and associations are eligible. Further information regarding eligibility should be obtained from the Bureau of Land Management.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applicant identifies property and makes application with the Public Land Office.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

Sewage Research GrantsI. Purpose

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants for research or projects demonstrating new or improved methods for controlling the flow of untreated or inadequately treated sewage or other waste from sewers into any waters. Reports, plans, or specifications relative to a project are also applicable.

II. Legal Basis

Section 3 of the Water Quality Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-234), as it amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 466).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Federal Water Pollution Control Administration of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

Section 3 of the Water Quality Act authorizes \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for each of three successive fiscal years following that date.

V. Matching Provisions

The Federal share may not exceed 50 per cent of estimated reasonable costs as determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

VI. Method of Distribution

Federal grant funds are allotted through contracts to eligible local public agencies which have the legal authority to contract with the Federal Government. The Bureau of Environmental Hygiene of the Maryland State Department of Health is the agency responsible for administering this program within the State.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any State, municipality, or intermunicipal or interstate agency which has the legal authority to contract with the Federal government.

VIII. Application Procedure

Maryland applicants should write to the Bureau of Environmental Hygiene, Maryland State Department of Health, State Office Building, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Water Pollution Control - Research Fellowships

I. Purpose

Research fellowships are awarded to individuals for the support of graduate and post-graduate research training. These awards provide student stipends, institutional allowances, supply grants and dependency allowances. A basic objective of the research fellowship program is to increase the number of scientists and engineers qualified to conduct independent research in water pollution problems. Research fellowships support the intensive training of individuals in many physical and biological disciplines, and in fields of engineering.

II. Legal Basis

Section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 USC 466c).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Federal Water Pollution Control Administration of the U. S. Department of Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, the sum of \$710,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the purposes of this program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Research fellowship applications are reviewed by extramural consultants functioning as review panels. Approved applications are paid in the order of recommended scientific and technical priority.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Research fellowships are awarded to individuals for support of graduate and post-graduate research training.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application packets may be obtained from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20203. The packets contain application forms, instructions, policy and procedures, and other information.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20203.

Water Pollution Control - Research Project GrantsI. Purpose

Research project grants are awarded to support basic and applied research projects. These grants expand research activities throughout the country and encourage investigators to undertake research in neglected areas.

II. Legal Basis

Section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 USC 466c).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Federal Water Pollution Control Administration of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, the sum of \$6,045,000 was appropriated for the purposes of this program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Research project grant applications are reviewed by extramural consultants functioning as review panels. Approved applications are paid in the order of recommended scientific and technical priority.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Research project grants may be awarded to public and private non-profit agencies, institutions and organizations, and to individuals.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application packets may be obtained from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20203. The packets contain application forms, instructions, policy and procedures, and other information.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Assistance to Police

I. Purpose

The Federal Bureau of Investigation gives cooperative assistance, upon request, in certain areas of criminal investigations.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the various types of assistance is contained in each annual appropriation of funds for the operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and in Title 5, United States Code, Section 340.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

IV. Financial Basis

No fixed amount.

V. Matching Assistance

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

As a cooperative measure, the FBI Laboratory will conduct scientific examinations of evidence for any duly constituted law enforcement agency in the United States investigating a criminal matter. No charge is made for these examinations and, in addition, FBI Laboratory experts will appear in court as required to testify to the results of their examinations at no cost to the local agency.

Local law enforcement agencies may request FBI assistance to locate and apprehend individuals who have fled interstate to avoid prosecution or confinement after committing a felony. Local authorities must agree to extradite for prosecution upon apprehension. See Title 18, Sections 1073, 1074, United States Code.

The Identification Division of the FBI is authorized under Title 5, Section 340, United States Code, to acquire, collect, classify, and preserve fingerprints and criminal identification records and exchange such records with duly authorized officials and agencies. The cost of the maintenance and operation of this service is borne by the FBI.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Assistance

Any police agency or local law enforcement organization.

Assistance to Police (Cont'd.)VIII. Application Procedure

Any police official or agency desiring additional information on the assistance available from the FBI should contact the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Office located in the district of the police agency.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Law Enforcement Assistance Grants

I. Purpose

The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to applicable public or private nonprofit agencies for projects which will improve law enforcement, crime prevention and detection, the administration of criminal justice, and corrections. Preference is given to projects seeking to develop or introduce new knowledge, techniques, or approaches, or to test or demonstrate new methods or programs which will have applicability on a wide geographical basis.

II. Legal Basis

Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-197)

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, U. S. Department of Justice

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal 1966, the appropriation was \$7.2 million; the requested appropriation for fiscal 1967 is \$13.5 million.

V. Matching Provision

Preference is given to projects in which the grantee is prepared to make a substantial contribution (in money, services or facilities).

VI. Method of Distribution

Projects which may meet the criteria of the LEA Act include training programs for professional personnel (law enforcement agencies, courts and correctional agencies); police-community relations training efforts; projects which apply science and technology to areas of concern defined in the LEA Act; and studies, tests and demonstrations, for example, those relating to law enforcement agency improvement, correction of offenders, deterrents to, and detection of crime and the scope of crime and criminal patterns.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any public or private nonprofit agency, organization, or institution having a demonstrated interest in the LEA Act's sphere of activity.

VIII. Application Procedure

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20537.

Law Enforcement Assistance Grants (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Police Training Assistance

I. Purpose

The Federal Bureau of Investigation gives cooperative assistance, upon request, in the training of police officers of local law enforcement organizations throughout the Nation.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the various types of assistance is contained in each annual appropriation of funds for the operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

IV. Financial Basis

No fixed amount.

V. Matching Assistance

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

- A. The FBI National Academy holds two 12-week sessions annually at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C. Each accommodates approximately 100 career police officers who have been nominated by the heads of their respective organizations, and the intensive instruction is designed to prepare outstanding law enforcement officers for positions as executives and instructors.
- B. The FBI also provides instructors for thousands of police schools conducted by local law enforcement agencies in communities across the Nation. Types of instruction have included general police training, administrative problems, civil rights, defensive tactics, fingerprinting, firearms, and patrol. Practical-problem instruction has also been available on arrest, burglary, crime scene searches, homicide, sex crimes investigations, and other major case investigations.

In addition to furnishing qualified instructors, the FBI will, upon request, assist in setting up curricula for such courses, stage technical demonstrations, provide training motion pictures and other visual aids, and supply students with topical text material.

The FBI police training program also includes statewide schools in specialized topics, such as advanced latent fingerprint work. This type of school includes instruction on latent fingerprints on difficult surfaces, searching of latent prints through single fingerprint files,

Police Training Assistance (Cont'd.)

setting up single fingerprint files, preparation of fingerprint charts for court purposes, and preparation of fingerprint testimony for court purposes followed by a moot court for fingerprint testimony.

In the field of civil rights, the FBI has held special schools dealing with the Constitution, Bill of Rights, rulings pertaining to arrests, searches, and seizures, and other directly related material and activities.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Assistance

Any police agency or local law enforcement organization.

VIII. Application Procedure

Any police official or agency desiring additional information on the assistance available from the FBI in connection with police training schools, the FBI National Academy, or similar topics should contact the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Office located in the district of the police agency.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

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Grants for the Arts

I. Purpose

In September 1965, the President signed the Act establishing the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. The basic purpose of the National Foundation is to develop and promote a broadly conceived national policy of support for the humanities and the arts in the United States.

To implement this goal, the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 created the National Endowment for the Arts. This Endowment has been authorized funds for grants as well as its sister agency, the National Endowment for the Humanities.

II. Legal Basis

Section 5 (c) and (h) of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-209).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

IV. Financial Basis of Arts Endowment

The sum of \$5,000,000 is authorized for groups and individuals during fiscal 1966. The same amount is authorized for fiscal 1967 and again for fiscal 1968.

The sum of \$2,750,000 is authorized for the States for fiscal years 1967 and 1968.

In addition, up to \$2,250,000 is authorized to match total amounts donated to this Endowment in each fiscal year.

V. Matching Provision

Grants to groups, arts organizations and State arts agencies, are made on a matching basis. The Federal share may not exceed 50 per cent of the total project or production cost.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Act defines "the arts" as including, but not limited to, music (instrumental and vocal), dance, drama, folk art, creative writing, architecture and allied fields, painting, sculpture, photography, graphic and craft arts, industrial design, costume and fashion design, motion pictures, television, radio, tape and sound recording, and the arts related to the presentation, performance, execution, and exhibiting of such major art forms.

Grants for the Arts (Cont'd.)

Grants for Individuals or Groups are made for:

- (a) productions which have substantial artistic and cultural significance, giving emphasis to American creativity and the maintenance and encouragement of professional excellence;
- (b) productions, meeting professional standards or standards of authenticity, irrespective of origin which are of significant merit and which, without such assistance, would otherwise be unavailable to our citizens in many areas of the country;
- (c) projects that will encourage and assist artists and enable them to achieve standards of professional excellence;
- (d) workshops that will encourage and develop the appreciation and enjoyment of the arts of our citizens;
- (e) other relevant projects, including surveys, research, and planning in the arts;

Grants for States are made under the following conditions: The State must submit its grant application prior to the first day of each fiscal year. The State should also indicate its designated agency which would approve projects and productions that funds would be applied for. The agency would also be required to make reports from time to time as required by the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

State agencies, groups, or individuals engaged in or concerned with the arts.

VIII. Application Procedure

Further information may be gained by writing to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, 1800 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20506.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Grants and Loans for the Humanities

I. Purpose

In September, 1965, Congress established the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. The basic purpose of the National Foundation is to develop and promote a broadly conceived national policy of support for the humanities and the arts in the United States.

To implement this goal, the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 created the National Endowment for the Humanities, one of two organized endowments under the coordinating leadership of the Federal Council of the Arts and the Humanities. The National Endowment for the Humanities has been authorized funds for grants as well as its sister agency, the National Endowment for the Arts. In addition, the former group may also make loans.

II. Legal Basis

Section 7 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-209).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

IV. Financial Basis

The sum of \$5,000,000 is authorized for grants and loans under this program for fiscal 1966. The same amount is authorized for fiscal 1967 and again for fiscal 1968.

V. Matching Provision

Fellowships and workshops may not receive more than 30 per cent of their total amounts from the Federal Government when admissions and other charges to the general public are involved.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Act defines "the humanities" as including but not limited to, the study of both modern and classical languages, linguistics, literature, history, jurisprudence, philosophy, archeology. The term also includes the history, criticism, and theory of the arts and aspects of the social sciences with humanistic content, employing humanistic methods.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is authorized to:

- (a) develop and encourage the pursuit of a national policy for the promotion of progress and scholarship in the humanities
- (b) initiate and support research and programs to strengthen the research potential of the United States in the humanities by making arrangements (including grants, loans, and other forms of assistance) with individuals to support such activities.

Grants and Loans for the Humanities (Cont'd.)

- (c) award fellowships and grants to institutions or individuals for training and workshops in the humanities. Fellowships awarded to individuals under this authority may be for the study or research at appropriate non-profit institutions selected by the recipient of such aid, for stated periods of time;
- (d) foster an interchange of information within the humanities;
- (e) foster, through grants or other arrangements with groups, public understanding and appreciation of the humanities;
- (f) support publication of scholarly works in the humanities

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Institutions or individuals concerned with the humanities.

VIII. Application Procedure

Further information may be gained by writing to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Office of Grants, 1800 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20506.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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Engineering Research Initiation Grants

I. Purpose

Grants under this program are intended to encourage the development of meritorious graduate research programs by engineering faculty members who recently have received the doctorate, have begun teaching careers, and have had no substantial research support to date. These grants, available on a competitive basis, are to be used for the initiation of basic research (theoretical, experimental, design, etc.) projects in any area of engineering. Although these grants are non-renewable, the recipients are eligible to apply for continued support under the Foundation's regular program of research grants.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, is the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

The National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of approximately \$2 million was awarded under this program in the 1966 fiscal year.

V. Matching Provision

None, except that by Congressional Act institutions are required to share in the cost of each of their NSF-supported research grants. For guide lines, see Foundation Notice A-74, "Cost-Sharing on Research Grants," Jan. 24, 1966.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are awarded on the basis of the scientific merit of the proposal and the qualifications of the investigator. Funds are determined by the needs of the project up to a maximum value of \$8,000 (F.Y. 1966), plus applicable indirect costs.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Only departments of institutions of higher education in the United States that confer graduate degrees in engineering are eligible to apply.

VIII. Application Procedure

Same as for "Research grants to Scientists," except that there is a closing date usually in early January, and an award date in mid-March.

Engineering Research Initiation Grants (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained by writing to:

Division of Engineering
National Science Foundation
Washington, D. C. 20550

Graduate Education Development Projects

I. Purpose

Funds are awarded to individual universities and occasionally to groups of universities for improvement of graduate instruction in science, mathematics, and engineering. Support also is provided for conferences and symposia dealing with improvement of graduate instruction on a national or regional basis. Scientific disciplines appropriate for consideration are the mathematical, physical, life or engineering sciences, anthropology, economics, geography, the history and philosophy of science, linguistics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Also included are interdisciplinary areas which are comprised of overlapping fields among two or more sciences (for example, geochemistry, meteorology, and oceanography) and the special areas pertaining to the training of specialists in science information.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, is the basis for the program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

No matching formula, but cost-sharing required.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are awarded on the basis of merit of the proposed development plan to the limit of funds provided for this purpose. Short-term support only is provided, usually for one to three years.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Colleges offering appropriate advanced degrees in the discipline or disciplines involved in the request.

VIII. Application Procedure

A prospective plan is first submitted. A formal application based on the prospectus is filed on receipt of notice from the Foundation indicating that the proposal plan is eligible for consideration in Graduate Education Development Projects.

Graduate Education Development Projects (Cont'd.)IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be requested from the Advanced Science Education Program, Division of Graduate Education in Science, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Graduate Traineeships (Full Time and Summer)

I. Purpose

The purpose of the Graduate Traineeship program is to accelerate the output of graduate students with advanced degrees in the sciences. Awards are made for full-time study in programs leading to advanced degrees in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological and engineering sciences, and anthropology, economics, geography, the history and/or philosophy of science, linguistics, political science, psychology and sociology. Also included are interdisciplinary areas which are comprised of over-lapping fields among two or more sciences.

Awards are not made for study in the Arts and Humanities, in clinical, education or business areas, or in social work. Also, awards will not be offered to individuals for study in programs leading to the M.D., D.D.S. or D.V.M. degrees or for courses of study designed as preparation for careers in medical practice or other clinical fields.

In addition, a limited number of summer traineeships are available for graduate teaching assistance in the sciences, mathematics, and engineering to enable them to continue their academic study on a full-time basis.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, is the basis for the program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Awards are made by the U. S. institutions receiving grants to eligible applicants according to the category of their study programs. First-year Trainees receive an annual stipend of \$2,400; intermediate-level Trainees receive \$2,600 and terminal-year Trainees receive a sum of \$2,800. In addition, each Trainee on a 12-month tenure will normally be provided a dependency allowance of \$500 for a dependent spouse and each dependent child.

For summer traineeships, weekly stipends, tuition, and fees are covered, but there are no dependency allotments.

Graduate Traineeships (Full Time and Summer) (Cont'd.)VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

A Graduate Traineeship may be awarded only to persons who, as of the beginning of their tenures, are (a) citizens or nationals of the United States, and (b) enrolled in programs leading to advanced degrees in the sciences listed above.

VIII. Application Procedure

Requests for information on application procedures should be directed to the U. S. institution at which the individual proposes to study, NOT to the National Science Foundation.

IX. Where to Apply

Application is made to the U. S. institution, NOT to the National Science Foundation. A list of the institutions at which Traineeships are available may be obtained upon request to the Graduate Traineeship Program, Division of Graduate Education in Science, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Science Development Program

I. Purpose

To assist academic institutions in strengthening significantly their activities in science and engineering. The major objective is to increase the number of institutions of recognized excellence in research and education in the sciences.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, provides the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

Up to 100% Federal funds, exclusive of indirect costs. Institutional participation is expected in all cost areas.

V. Matching Provision

None - See Financial Basis

VI. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Institutions of higher education in the United States, its territories and possessions, may apply, if they grant baccalaureate or higher degrees in science or engineering. Grants will be made to a limited number of institutions judged to have the greatest possibility of moving upward to a significantly higher level of scientific quality and to have sound and carefully developed plans for maintaining this quality, once achieved. Important selection criteria are: (a) the presence of sufficient scientific strength at the institution to serve as a base for the development plan, and (b) the availability of adequate financial resources to give reasonable assurance that the institution's development goals can be achieved and maintained.

VII. Application Procedure

There is no special application form. Proposals may be submitted at any time to the Division of Institutional Programs. Further information is contained in "Science Development Program for Colleges and Universities."

VIII. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Science Development Program, Division of Institutional Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Short Courses for College Teachers of Science,
Mathematics, and Engineering

I. Purpose

The Short Courses Program provides those college teachers of science, mathematics, and engineering who have other commitments during the summer an opportunity to participate in an intensive study of recent developments in their specific fields for a period of one to four weeks. Although most of these short courses are held during the summer, some are held at other convenient times. A typical short course enables a group of college teachers with similar backgrounds to work together under the guidance of specialists in a particular subject-matter area.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, provides the legal basis for the short courses program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

Up to 100% Federal Funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are distributed to grantee institutions to pay direct costs for organizing and staffing short courses, transportation costs of registrants, and allowances for the participants' living expenses while attending the short courses. Participants in short courses receive instruction without charge, and in addition, receive stipends of up to \$75 per week to cover their living expenses. They also receive a travel allowance for one round trip at the rate of 8¢ per mile, not exceeding \$100.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application forms and information concerning specific programs may be obtained by writing to the host institution. Each school develops and administers its own program and is responsible for selection of participants and setting of application deadlines. Upon request the Foundation will provide a list of short courses and host institutions.

Short Courses for College Teachers of Science,
Mathematics, and Engineering (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be requested by mailing a post card (containing the applicant's name, address, and the title of the announcement desired) to the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Child Welfare - Foster Grandparent Program	149
Higher Education: Low-Income Youth ("Upward Bound")	151
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Child Welfare - Foster Grandparent ProgramI. Purpose

The Office of Economic Opportunity and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are authorized to make grants and technical assistance available for low-income persons over 60 to serve neglected and deprived children.

II. Legal Basis

Sections 204 and 205, Title II-A, Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, for the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agencies Administering Program

The administration on Aging of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Office of Economic Opportunity share the administration of this program.

IV. Financial Basis

This program is financed by funds appropriated annually by Congress and reserved under the provisions of Section 203, Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

V. Matching Provision

Federal assistance under Sections 204 and 205 may not exceed 90 per cent of costs until June 30, 1967. After that date, Federal participation is limited to 50 per cent unless the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity decides otherwise in specific cases. Under hardship and other special conditions, a project may be funded at 100 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity reserves the funds for carrying out Sections 204 and 205 from annual appropriations for Title II.

From the reserved funds, the Director may allocate up to 2 per cent to Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands, according to the respective needs of these areas.

Twenty per cent of the reserved funds are allocated to the States as the Director may decide.

The remaining amount is distributed to each State on the basis of its total numbers of: (a) public assistance recipients, (b) unemployed, and (c) children under age 18 living with related families earning less than \$1,000 annually.

Child Welfare - Foster Grandparent Program (Cont'd.)

State figures derived for each category are compared with counterpart national totals. From the established ratios, allotments are computed for each of the 50 States.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any public or private nonprofit organization, including a Community Action Agency, that meets requirements established by the Office of Economic Opportunity is eligible for a Foster Grandparent Grant.

VIII. Application Procedure

In communities with a Community Action Agency, applications for Foster Grandparent projects should be submitted to that Agency for transmission to the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Agency will ordinarily be the grantee, even though most projects will be carried out under contract by a delegate agency. Where there is a Community Action Agency in the community, but where working through it is not possible, an independent agency may apply for separate funding in accordance with procedures set forth by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

A delegate agency may be any public or private nonprofit organization which has experience in and capability for recruiting and supervising older persons.

It carries out functions specifically developed and agreed to in a written contract with the Community Action Agency.

IX. Where to Apply

Maryland applicants may write to the State of Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity, State Office Building, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Higher Education: Low-Income Youth ("Upward Bound")

I. Purpose

The Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity is authorized to make grants to enable young high school graduates from low-income families to gain post-high school education.

II. Legal Basis

Sections 204 and 205, Title II-A, of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 form the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

The Office of Economic Opportunity.

IV. Financial Basis

This program is financed by funds appropriated annually by Congress and reserved under the provisions of Section 203 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

V. Matching Provision

Federal assistance under Sections 204 and 205 may not exceed 90 per cent of costs until June 30, 1967. After that date, Federal participation is limited to 50 per cent unless the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity decides otherwise in specific cases. Under hardship and other special conditions, a project may be funded at 100 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity reserves the funds for carrying out Sections 204 and 205 from annual appropriations for Title II.

From the reserved funds, the Director may allocate up to 2 per cent to Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands, according to the respective needs of these areas.

Twenty per cent of the reserved funds are allocated to the States as the Director may decide.

The remaining amount is distributed to each State in accordance with its total numbers of: (a) public assistance recipients, (b) unemployed, and (c) children under age 18 living with related families earning less than \$1,000 annually.

State figures derived for each category are compared with counterpart national totals. From the established ratios, allotments are computed for each of the 50 States.

Higher Education: Low-Income Youth ("Upward Bound") (Cont'd.)VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds.

The following types of applicants are eligible to apply for an Upward Bound grant:

- (a) Any recognized Community Action Agency, with one or more accredited academic institutions or delegate agencies.
- (b) Any accredited four-year college or university, public or private.
- (c) A consortium, of two or more accredited colleges and/or universities, providing clear administrative responsibility rests with a single institution.
- (d) Any State-accredited secondary school, public or private, with the capability of providing residential facilities for the summer phase of a fall year Upward Bound project.
- (e) Any accredited two-year college, public or private, which offers a liberal arts preparatory program and has the capability of providing residential facilities for the summer phase of a full year Upward Bound project. Under no circumstances will a provisionally accredited academic institution be eligible to submit proposals. The institution must be accredited by one of a number of nationally or regionally recognized accrediting agencies specified by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

VIII. Application Procedures

Maryland applicants may write to the State of Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity, State Office Building, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Legal Services

I. Purpose

The Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity is authorized to make grants to enable the development of legal services for the poor.

II. Legal Basis

Section 205, Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, is the legal basis for this program. Section 205 programs may include training or legal research activities designed primarily to support a single legal services organization. Section 206 of the Act provides additional authority for funding programs which train staff personnel from more than one community. Under Section 207, innovative research, demonstration, or training programs which utilize unusual techniques and are national in scope may be funded. Applications for Section 206 and 207 grants are made in accordance with procedures that are different from those outlined in this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

The Office of Economic Opportunity.

IV. Financial Basis

This program is financed by funds appropriated annually by Congress and reserved under the provisions of Section 203, Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

V. Matching Provision

Federal assistance under Sections 204 and 205 may not exceed 90 per cent of costs until June 30, 1967. After that date, Federal participation is limited to 50 per cent unless the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity decides otherwise in specific cases. Under hardship and other special conditions, a project may be funded at 100 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity reserves the funds for carrying out Sections 204 and 205 from annual appropriations for Title II.

From the reserved funds, the Director may allocate up to 2 per cent to Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands, according to the respective needs of these areas.

Twenty per cent of the reserved funds are allocated to the States as the Director may decide.

The remaining amount is distributed to each State in accordance with its total numbers of: (a) public assistance recipients, (b)

Legal Services (Cont'd.)

(b) unemployment, and (c) children under age 18 living with related families earning less than \$1,000 annually.

State figures derived for each category are compared with counterpart national totals. From the established ratios, allotments are computed for each of the 50 States.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any recognized Community Action Agency, legal aid society, bar association, law school, or some other community group. If any agency or group other than a Community Action Agency is to conduct the proposed program, it ordinarily will be classified as a delegate agency and operate under contract with the Community Action Agency. Under exceptional circumstances, a legal services agency may submit a program as a single-purpose agency not affiliated with any Community Action Agency.

VIII. Application Procedure

Maryland applicants may write to the State of Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity, State Office Building, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201. This applies to Section 206 and 207 proposals as well. (See Legal Basis, above.)

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

Special Projects for the Chronically Unemployed Poor

I. Purpose

The Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity is authorized to make grants for special community betterment and beautification projects designed to employ or train chronically unemployed poor persons.

II. Legal Basis

Section 205, Title II, of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, is the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Economic Opportunity.

IV. Financial Basis

This program is financed by funds appropriated annually by Congress and reserved under the provisions of Section 203, Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

V. Matching Provision

Federal assistance under Sections 204 and 205 may not exceed 90 per cent of costs until June 30, 1967. After that date, Federal participation is limited to 50 per cent unless the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity decides otherwise in specific cases. Under hardship and other special conditions, a project may be funded at 100 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity reserves the funds for carrying out Sections 204 and 205 from annual appropriations for Title II.

From the reserved funds, the Director may allocate up to 2 per cent to Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands, according to the respective needs of these areas.

Twenty per cent of the reserved funds are allocated to the States as the Director may decide.

The remaining amount is distributed to each State in accordance with its total numbers of: (a) public assistance recipients, (b) unemployed, and (c) children under age 18 living with related families earning less than \$1,000 annually.

Special Projects for the Chronically Unemployed Poor (Cont'd.)

State figures derived for each category are compared with counterpart national totals. From the established ratios, allotments are computed for each of the 50 States.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any Community Action Agency or any other public agency or private nonprofit organization which meets the eligibility requirements specified by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The Office of Economic Opportunity will generally require, whenever feasible, that participating projects be located in low-income areas.

Projects should be designed to employ chronically unemployed poor persons in activities which will improve or beautify the community. Projects may include: (a) improvement and beautification of parks and open-spaces in low-income neighborhoods; (b) development and improvement of community service or recreation facilities; (c) street improvement and roadside beautification; (d) maintenance, improvement and protection of forest and wildlife areas and State, National, and local park facilities; and (e) other similar activities proposed by local communities intended to involve the chronically unemployed in activities that will give them meaningful work experience, including training for permanent jobs. Projects that give a clear promise of visible and lasting impact on the physical environment and which benefit the general public will ordinarily be preferred.

VIII. Application Procedure

Maryland applicants may gain further information by writing to the State of Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity, State Office Building, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Economic Injury: Disaster and Displacement Loans -	
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Economic Injury: Disaster and Displacement Loans

I. Purpose

Small businesses that have suffered substantial economic injury due to a natural disaster may receive Small Business Administration loans if: (a) the firm is located in an area the President has declared a major disaster area because of a storm, flood, earthquake or similar catastrophe or (b) is located in an area the Secretary of Agriculture has declared a natural disaster area because of excessive rainfall, freeze or a similar occurrence. In the latter case, the economic injury to the firm must result from farmer customers being unable to continue their normal trade with the small firm.

Loans and technical assistance also are available to small businesses which have suffered economic injury through being displaced by a Federally-aided, urban renewal, highway, or other construction program.

II. Legal Basis

Sections 7 (b) (2 & 3) of the Small Business Act as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Small Business Administration.

IV. Financial Basis

For economic injury disaster loans, if a private lender participates, SBA may lend up to 90 per cent of the total. If the loan is a direct one, SBA supplies the entire amount.

In the case of displacement loans, the SBA loan funds supplement money the firm has received from the public agency involved as compensation for the taking of property and other losses. Loans are intended to help firms re-establish in new locations.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Wherever possible, the Small Business Administration guarantees loans made by banks. It also makes loans jointly in participation with local banks or other private lending institutions. The agency may guarantee or provide up to 90 per cent of a participation loan. If private lenders will not join in a loan, SBA will consider lending the entire amount, but a loan will not be made if funds are available to the firm on reasonable terms from other sources of financing.

Economic Injury: Disaster and Displacement Loans (Cont'd.)

In the case of economic injury suffered as a result of a natural disaster, the amount the SBA will lend depends on the working capital needs of the small firm, taking into consideration any reduction of expenses which would be possible and appropriate during a period of reduced business. If the firm has not suffered any substantial loss of business but has been injured because its working capital is frozen in accounts receivable, the SBA loan will be based on the net amount of the accounts.

In the case of a displacement loan, the amount SBA will lend depends on the estimated cost of re-establishing the business, less funds the small firm has received as moving expenses or a compensation for the taking of its property and other losses. The amount must be consistent with the economic injury the firm has suffered through displacement.

The interest rate on natural disaster economic injury loans is 3 per cent.

The interest rate on displacement loans is set yearly according to a statutory formula, but a bank which participates in a loan may set the interest rate on its share of the loan, within reasonable limits. Where the Small Business Administration guarantees a portion of the loan, the bank may set the interest rate on the loan, since it is providing all the funds. The agency will set the interest rate on any subsequent portions it may provide.

A Small Business Administration displacement loan may be used for these purposes:

- (a) To purchase and if necessary remodel a building at a new location, or to acquire land and construct a building.
- (b) In the case of a new, rented location, to provide working capital for any increased rental and other operating costs for a reasonable period of time.
- (c) To make lease-hold improvements on rental property.
- (d) To replace machinery and equipment, with reasonable upgrading permitted, but the trade-in value of old equipment, or funds derived from sale of it, must be applied toward the cost of replacements.
- (e) To purchase a larger or different type of inventory required at a new location.
- (f) To meet moving expenses which exceed the amount given the small firm by the public agency involved in the construction project.

Economic Injury: Disaster and Displacement Loans (Cont'd.)

Owners of commercial buildings, apartment houses or other real estate held primarily for the production of rental income are not eligible for these SBA loans.

In addition to financing, management or technical assistance are available. Small Business Administration field office specialists will counsel firms on their displacement problems.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

To be eligible, applicants must be small business concerns located in a major disaster declared by the President or a natural disaster area declared by the Secretary of Agriculture or must have been forced to move their business by a Federally aided, urban renewal, highway, or other construction program and must have suffered substantial economic injury as a result of the disaster or relocation.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application for these loans may be made at the nearest SBA office or at banks which are cooperating with SBA to assist their local businesses.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Small Business Administration, 811 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20416.

Natural Disaster LoansI. Purpose

Businesses, home-owners, renters, churches and charitable institutions that have suffered property loss due to a natural disaster may apply for Small Business Administration loans if they are located in an area the SBA Administrator has declared a disaster area because of a storm, flood, earthquake, or similar catastrophe.

II. Legal Basis

Section 7 (b) (1) of the Small Business Act, as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Small Business Administration.

IV. Financial Basis

Maximum of 90% if a private lender participates in the loan.
100% Federal funds if SBA makes a direct loan.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Small Business Administration makes joint loans in participation with local banks or other private lending institutions whenever possible. The agency may guarantee or provide up to 90% of a participation loan, and will consider lending the entire amount if private funds are unavailable.

The amount the Small Business Administration will lend depends on the amount of the loss sustained.

VII. Who May Receive Funds

To be eligible, applicants must be located in a disaster area declared by the SBA Administrator and must have suffered property loss due to the disaster (those engaged in farming or stock raising are not eligible for SBA loans).

VIII. Application Procedure

Application for a disaster loan may be made at the nearest Small Business Administration office or at banks in the disaster area which are cooperating with SBA. The applicant must file with SBA an original only of the SBA application form (a copy for the bank is required if a bank is participating), giving all requested information.

Natural Disaster Loans (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may obtained by writing to the Small Business Administration, 811 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20416.

Research Grants - Small Business

I. Purpose

The Administrator of the Small Business Administration is authorized to make grants to encourage studies, research, and counseling services designed to improve the management, financing, and operation of small business enterprises.

II. Legal Basis

Section 7 (d) of the Small Business Act of 1965 is the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Small Business Administration.

IV. Financial Basis

This program is financed by funds appropriated annually by Congress. However, no money is available for grant awards during fiscal 1967.

V. Matching Provision

For study and research projects, the Administrator may require additional matching funds from "sources other than the Administration." Such money may not exceed the amount of the grant. For counseling services, an approved grant must be matched by an equal supplement of either non-Small Business Administration funds or services, as the Administrator may decide.

VI. Method of Distribution

The total of all grants made annually under this program within any one State may not exceed \$40,000 for any given year. This provision applies to amendments or modifications of existing grants, which must be included in the total annual figure.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any State government or agency, any State-chartered development credit or finance corporation, any land-grant college or university, any college or school of business, engineering, commerce, or agriculture, or any corporation formed by two or more such components.

VIII. Application Procedure

Maryland applicants should write to the Small Business Administration, 811 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Veterans - State Home Facilities for Furnishing Nursing	
Home Care	163

Veterans - State Home Facilities for
Furnishing Nursing Home Care

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to assist states in constructing state home facilities for furnishing nursing home care to war veterans.

The term "nursing home care" means the accommodation of convalescents or other persons who are not acutely ill and not in need of hospital care, but who require skilled nursing care and related medical services, as prescribed by or performed under the general direction of persons duly licensed to provide such care. The term includes intensive care where the nursing service is under the supervision of a registered professional nurse.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 88-450, Section 2, as it amends Sub-chapter II of Chapter 17 of Title 38, United States Code.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Veterans Administration

IV. Financial Basis

The sum of \$5,000,000 is authorized for fiscal 1965 and a like sum for each of the four succeeding fiscal years. Funds appropriated remain available until the end of the second fiscal year following the fiscal year for which they are appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share may not exceed 50 per cent of the estimated cost of construction of each project.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Veterans Administration will approve any grant application under this program provided he is satisfied that:

- (a) there are sufficient funds available to make the requested grant
- (b) the grant does not exceed 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the proposed facilities
- (c) the application contains such reasonable assurance as to use, title, financial support, reports and access to records, and payments of prevailing rates of wages, as the Administration may determine to be necessary, and

Veterans - State Home Facilities for
Furnishing Nursing Home Care (Cont'd.)

- (d) the plans and specifications for the proposed project conform to VA general standards of construction, repairs, modernization, alteration, and equipment for nursing home care facilities; and
- (e) the proposed facilities will not result in more than one and one-half beds per thousand war veterans population in any one State.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any State desiring to receive assistance for a project for construction of State home facilities for furnishing nursing home care to war veterans.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications sent to the Veterans Administration must include the following information:

- (a) the amount of the requested grant, which may not exceed 50 per cent of the estimated construction costs;
- (b) a description of the site for the project;
- (c) the plans and specifications for the proposed project; these must conform to VA general standards of construction, repairs, modernization, alteration, and equipment for nursing home facilities;
- (d) reasonable assurance that upon completion of the project the facilities will be used principally to furnish nursing home care to war veterans and that not more than 10 per cent of the bed occupancy at any one time will consist of patients who are not receiving nursing home care as war veterans;
- (e) reasonable assurance that title to such site is or will be vested solely in the applicant, a State home, or another agency or instrumentality of the State;
- (f) reasonable assurance that adequate financial support will be available for the construction of the project and for its maintenance and operation when complete;
- (g) reasonable assurance that the State will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Administration may from time to time reasonably require, and give the Administrator, upon demand, access to the records upon which such information is based, and;

Veterans - State Home Facilities for
Furnishing Nursing Home Care (Cont'd.)

- (h) reasonable assurance that the rates of pay for laborers and mechanics engaged in construction of the project will not be less than the prevailing local wage rates for similar work as determined in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 USCA, Sections 276A to 276A-5).

IX. Where to Apply

Further information concerning the program is available from the Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

Water Resources Planning Grants 167

Water Resources Planning Grants

I. Purpose

The Water Resources Council is authorized, under Title III of the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244), to make grants to the States to assist them in developing comprehensive water and related resource plans. This Council, created by the Act, is composed of the Secretaries of the Interior, Army, Agriculture, and Health, Education and Welfare, and the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

In Title I of the Act, the Council is instructed to: (1) maintain continuing national studies of water and related land resources; (2) establish principles, standards, and procedures to govern the activities of Federal agencies in this field; and (3) review plans made by regional river-basin commissions (Title II) and make recommendations to the President.

Title II of the Act also authorizes the creation by the President of river basin commissions for coordinated studies and planning for adequate water supplies within a State, basin, or group of basins.

II. Legal Basis

Title III of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-80) is the legal basis for the grant program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Water Resources Council.

IV. Financial Basis

The sum of \$5 million a year is authorized for 10 years beginning fiscal 1967.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share may not exceed 50 per cent of the cost of carrying out a State program, including costs of training personnel and administration.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Council shall approve any State program for comprehensive water and related land resources planning if the program:

- (1) provides for comprehensive planning with respect to intra-state or interstate water resources, or both;
- (2) provides for coordination with other state-wide planning programs;

Water Resources Planning Grants (Cont'd.)

- (3) designates a State agency to administer the program and make reports to the Water Resources Council as required;
- (4) sets forth procedures to be followed in carrying out and administering the program, including accounting and budgeting.

Allotments will be made to States on the basis of population, land area, the need for comprehensive water and related land resources planning programs, and the financial need of the respective States.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any agency designated by the State to administer this program.

VIII. Application Procedure

Further information may be gained by writing to the Water Resources Council, 1025 Vermont Avenue, N. W. (9th Floor), Washington, D. C.

IX. Where to Apply

See Application Procedure, above.

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